

U.S. Cautious on Reports Linking East Bloc to Papal Attack

By Philip Taubman and Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — American officials familiar with the Italian investigation of the shooting of Pope John Paul II say there is convincing evidence that the pope's assailant spent time in Bulgaria and that he associated with several Bulgarians in Rome before the assassination attempt in May 1981.

The officials said, however, that it had not been proven whether the relationship between Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk convicted of shooting the pope, and Bulgarians had anything to do with the shooting.

They said that most of the information reaching Washington through intelligence channels had come primarily from the Italian government and much of it, in turn, was based on statements made by Mr. Agca after his conviction, some confirmed and others not.

U.S. intelligence agencies are closely watching developments in the case, according to senior

Reagan administration officials, but are relying primarily on information provided by European governments rather than conducting a separate investigation.

The Reagan administration, which in the past has been quick to attack perceived Soviet misconduct abroad, has adopted a cautious, wait-and-see attitude about reports that Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were involved in the assassination attempt.

Senior administration officials attribute this to a number of factors, including a lack of firm evidence linking the Soviet and Bulgarian governments to the shooting in St. Peter's Square and a desire to avoid unnecessarily increasing East-West tensions at a sensitive time.

The information accumulated here, while far from conclusive about Bulgarian complicity in the shooting, does confirm that there were links between Mr. Agca and Bulgaria, according to officials familiar with the evidence.

Mr. Agca, for example, spent

time in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, in 1980, although for exactly how long and for what purpose are not known.

Mr. Agca, who has told Italian authorities that he received assistance prior to the assassination attempt from three Bulgarians living in Rome, picked out photographs of several Bulgarians among dozens of mug shots shown to him by Italian authorities, the U.S. officials said. They reported Mr. Agca also accurately described the apartment one of the men occupied while in Rome.

However, the nature of Mr. Agca's connection with the Bulgarians remains unclear. He told Italian investigators that the three helped him plot the assassination attempt, but, as far as U.S. sources know, the Italian government has so far been unable to confirm his story.

One of the Bulgarians named by Mr. Agca, Sergei I. Antonov, the head of the Bulgarian national office in Rome, was arrested by Italian authorities in November

and is being held on suspicion of complicity in the shooting.

Two other Bulgarians mentioned by Mr. Agca, Todor S. Aivasov, until recently the chief accountant of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, and Major Chelvo K. Vasilev, who also worked in the embassy, are currently in Bulgaria. Both have denied any involvement in the shooting.

The United States has learned from Italian authorities that the three Bulgarians were identified as Bulgarian intelligence operatives by Luigi Scricciolo, an Italian union leader who has been accused of spying for Bulgaria.

The CIA, however, has no independent verification that the men were associated with the Bulgarian secret service, and a senior Italian government official recently said that Italian authorities have no evidence of such a connection.

Intelligence analysts are working on two theories to explain the Agca-Bulgarian connection, which may date from 1979.

One theory is that the Bulgarian secret service hired Mr. Agca either

as an assassin or drug-trade enforcer, having nothing to do with the pope or the Soviet Union. U.S. officials said the Bulgarian secret service was heavily involved in illegal drug trafficking in Europe and Turkey.

According to this theory, when Mr. Agca found himself in Rome on a mission for the Bulgarian secret service, he independently plotted to kill the pope, without the support or knowledge of Bulgarian authorities.

The other theory is that Moscow, concerned about support John Paul, a Pole, might give to the Solidarity union movement in Poland, asked the Bulgarian secret service in 1979 to find someone who could someday assassinate the pope.

U.S. officials ruled out the possibility that Mr. Agca's connections with Bulgaria were completely innocent in nature. They said that because of tight security in Bulgaria, it was highly improbable that Bulgarian authorities were unaware either of Mr. Agca's presence in Sofia in 1980 or of his background as a convicted assassin.

WORLD BRIEFS

Haughey Retains Irish Party Post

DUBLIN (UPI) — Charles J. Haughey retained Ireland's opposition leader Thursday despite press speculation that his Fianna Fail party planned to remove him over allegations that the government he headed until last year illegally wiretapped journalists and a politician.

A Fianna Fail party meeting ended after three hours without a serious challenge to Mr. Haughey's leadership, following a statement from him that he would not be "harried out of office" by the media.

The meeting of the party's 75 parliamentarians was called to discuss the implications on the organization of the wiretap allegations. Police Commissioner Patrick McLoughlin and Assistant Commissioner Joseph Ainsworth resigned last week over disclosures that Ray McSherry, a deputy prime minister in the Haughey government, used police equipment to tap a conversation with Mr. Haughey's education minister Martin O'Donoghue.

Thatcher Bars Talks on Falkland

LONDON (UPI) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has announced in Parliament that she will not negotiate the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands with Argentina.

The prime minister made her declaration late Wednesday night in the House of Commons as it voted along party lines, 292-240, to support handling of the Falkland Islands crisis last year.

"I have been urged to enter into negotiations with Argentina, but I am about what?" Mrs. Thatcher said, adding that Argentina has refused to acknowledge a cessation of hostilities after the 74-day war last summer and insists on negotiations that would lead to Argentine sovereignty of islands known there as the Malvinas.

"This is totally unacceptable to us and the islanders," she said, "pressure will induce me to enter into negotiations on that basis."

Pershing-2 Test Called a Success

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Pentagon said Thursday that a Pershing 2 intermediate-range missile "achieved test objectives" in its 800-nautical-mile flight from Cape Canaveral, Florida, last Friday.

Major Jerry Hendley of the army said "it was a successful test," first in four attempts. Henry Catto, a Pentagon spokesman, said analysis of data gathered from the Jan. 21 flight confirmed that the Pershing missile "achieved test objectives."

Last November the army made such a claim, only to reverse it within a few days to acknowledge failure of a maneuvering mechanism. The U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are to be deployed in West Europe this year to counter a Soviet deployment of advanced intermediate-range missiles.

European Group Criticizes Turkey

STRASBOURG, France (Reuters) — The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe criticized Turkey's military government Thursday for what it said were shortcomings in its moves to restore democracy.

The assembly adopted a resolution calling on Turkey to renounce unilaterally its voting rights in the council's executive Ministerial Council until democracy is restored. But it refrained from seeking Turkey's expulsion from the 21-nation body.

The resolution expressed concern over "numerous and serious allegations about violations of human rights in Turkey" since General Kenan Evren led a military takeover in September 1980 and said Turkey's constitution, approved overwhelmingly in a national referendum months ago, did not go far enough toward ensuring parliamentary democracy.

Ex-Nazi Said to Face New Charge

LA PAZ (AP) — Klaus Barbie, a former Gestapo officer, has been charged with organizing other former Nazis and sympathizers as the marines paid through cocaine sales and using them to silence foes of military regimes, official Bolivian sources said Thursday.

Mr. Barbie, 69, known during the war as the "butcher of Lyon" where he was Gestapo chief, was charged Wednesday shortly before he was to have been freed from jail after paying a fine in a mining case, a senior government official said.

France, which holds Mr. Barbie responsible for more than 4,000 deaths and nearly 8,000 deportations to concentration camps during the war, said Wednesday it has renewed efforts to have him extradited. France, West Germany is also seeking his extradition. Mr. Barbie lived in Bolivia since 1951 and became a citizen in 1957 under the alias Klaus Altmann.

For the Record

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — General Bernard W. Rogers has been reappointed commander of U.S. forces in Europe for two years, Pentagon announced Thursday. General Rogers, 61, will continue to serve as supreme commander of allied forces in Europe.

RABAT, Morocco (UPI) — President Francois Mitterrand of France arrived Thursday on an official visit. He was expected to urge Hassan II to allow a referendum in the Western Sahara, where Moroccan troops have fought separatist guerrillas for seven years.

SWAPO Says China Will Give It Weapons

BEIJING — Sam Nujoma, leader of the nationalist movement in South-West Africa, the disputed territory also known as Namibia, said Thursday that China would provide arms, ammunition and humanitarian aid to his guerrillas in their fight against South Africa.

Speaking here after four days of talks with Chinese officials, including Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, Mr. Nujoma said China had given unspecified material assistance to his South-West Africa Peoples Organization in the past and "has pledged to continue to do so now."

He said that future Chinese aid to SWAPO would "certainly be in the form of arms and ammunition, of all kinds, as well as humanitarian aid such as medicines, clothing, shoes and foodstuffs."

Mr. Nujoma would not say what types of arms his SWAPO forces expected to receive from China.

African diplomats in Beijing said Mr. Nujoma's comments were apparently the first confirmation that China had agreed to supply arms to SWAPO, which in the past has received most of its weapons from the Soviet bloc. China's relations with SWAPO, in public at least, have been low-key in recent years.

Mr. Nujoma's current visit to Beijing is his sixth, but the first since 1978.

"All the imperialist countries are giving arms to South Africa, so we have come here to seek also for arms in order to counter effectively

the racist, fascist regime of South Africa, which is armed by NATO countries," he said.

He said France provided South Africa with Mirage jets, Puma, Super Frelon and Alouette helicopters, and Panhard tanks and armored cars. Britain, he said, supplied Buccaneer bombers. Italian Fiat fighters were made in South Africa under license as Impalas, and the United States provided a range of advanced weaponry, he said.

Conference Criticizes Pretoria

African, European and Commonwealth delegates, opening a fund-raising meeting in Maseru, Lesotho, said Thursday that South African military and political aggression was a major cause of poverty and instability in the region. The Associated Press reported.

King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho said a South African commando raid on Maseru in December reflected a "sinister factor that is destabilizing all the black-majority ruled democracies of southern Africa."

Forty-two people died in the attack, which South Africa's white-minority government said was aimed at black nationalist guerrillas of the African National Congress.

The Southern African Development Coordination Conference is asking Western donors for \$900 million to aid industrial and food projects to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa.



President Ronald Reagan met Thursday with President Hosni Mubarak.

Europeans Ready to Compromise On Missiles, West German Says

(Continued from Page 1)

the vice president said his message will be: "We've made a sound proposal. Let's negotiate."

Mr. Bush will go to Europe as a critical election campaign is being fought in West Germany. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats have strongly backed Mr. Reagan's proposal, and favor the deployment of necessary of the Pershing and cruise missiles.

NATO plans to put 108 Pershing launchers and 96 cruise missiles in West Germany.

The opposition Social Democrats have expressed more ambivalence, and on Wednesday, U.S. State Department officials were reported to be urging that the administration consider an interim proposal, partly to undergird the Christian Democrats' election campaign.

Troop Talks Reopen

The 29th round of East-West negotiations on troop and arms reduction in Central Europe opened Thursday, with the two military alliances accusing each other of stalling the 10-year-old talks. The Associated Press reported from Vienna.

After the opening session following a six-week recess, Ambassador Stanislaw Przewozki of Poland, speaking for the communist countries, accused the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of failing to respond to Warsaw Pact proposals for reducing forces.

A NATO spokesman, John Karch of the United States, said the proposals were under review, but the West was unable to comment on them at the moment.

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Adelman prompted a sharp response from Democrats and Republicans on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Adelman, 36, who for the past two years has served as deputy to the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Jean J. Kirkpatrick, was named to succeed Eugene V. Rostow as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

"I am surprised you do not have a view as to whether the Soviets are cheating or not cheating," Senator Alan Cranston, a Democrat from California, told Mr. Adelman.

Senator Rudy Boschwitz, a Minnesota Republican, told the nominee, "I am surprised you haven't looked into whether the Soviets have violated SALT."

Mr. Adelman replied that the matter was a complicated question and had not been within the scope of his UN duties.

Senator Charles H. Percy, an Illinois Republican who is the committee chairman, said the panel would vote by Tuesday on Mr. Adelman's nomination.

State Dept.

Switch Noted

Thais Pay a Heavy Price for Crop-Boosting Chemicals

Millions of Fish Killed as Poisons Enter Food Chain

For the time being, at least, Thais are not risking exposure to chemicals in fish, because most have stopped eating.

Vendors have trouble selling even at giveaway prices.

Suphanburi is a center for nation's fish-breeding industry which is now in economic distress. Officials have identified at least 10 species of freshwater fish that have been affected by the epidemic.

Plague, the most popular varieties, appears to be worst hit. Pirom Boonyapornakorn, the fisheries official for the province, estimated the loss in his district alone at more than \$21 million.

"Almost all the fish have died," Mr. Pirom said. "Only a few left, and they will die soon."

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By Bob Spector

Los Angeles Times Service

SUPHANBURI, Thailand — Wichai Duangchan first noticed something terribly wrong with the fish in mid-December.

The mud fish called pla chon that Mr. Wichai raises in large ponds on his farm started bobbing to the surface as if gasping for air. Many had ugly red blotches and gaping holes in their flesh.

It was the same in other nearby ponds and waterways. The pla chon and other breeds of freshwater fish began dying by the hundreds, then the thousands, then the millions.

By mid-January, when word of the die-off was spread across the nation by Bangkok news organizations, the disease had spread to about one-third of Thailand's 71 provinces. More than half the provinces are now affected.

Sales of fish, even fish unaffected by the problem, plummeted as many Thais began to avoid this staple of their diet.

Technically, investigators blame

the problem on a bacteria called aeromonas. The real culprit, officials say, is chemical poisoning.

Preliminary tests on pond water samples from Suphanburi province, where the outbreak has been most severe, indicate high concentrations of the herbicides atrazine and paraquat. The latter gained notoriety among marijuana users a few years ago after it was sprayed on marijuana crops in Latin America.

Public health authorities said they suspected that the herbicides lowered the fish's resistance to the deadly bacteria and reduced the oxygen content of the water.

The epidemic, which threatens to be the worst man-made ecological disaster ever to strike this tropical kingdom, underscores a growing realization in developing nations that there is a dark side to the chemicals that farmers have come to rely on to produce seemingly magical increases in crop yields.

The industrialized West long ago began learning the dangers, as well as the advantages, of herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers. But many Third World farmers have continued to lavish on their fields, often carelessly and needlessly, a variety of chemicals designed to kill weeds and bugs and stimulate plant growth.

"Many chemicals banned in your country are sold cheaply here," said Nuansri Tayaputit, a toxic substances expert with the Thai Agriculture Department. "In

some areas, people use chemicals which are formulated by local distributors and don't even have labels. They just mix two or three together like a cocktail. The just know one is to kill insects and another is to kill weeds, but they don't know which insects or weeds or how much the dosage should be."

Farmers along get drenched with poisons, along with the farmers and their families. Mrs. Nuansri said little effort was made to shield ponds, canals, livestock or children from the potentially harmful substances when they are being applied to crops.

The Thai studies found that half of all marine life tested contained some DDT. Although the levels of DDT might be within the safety standards of some countries, Dr. Prayoon Deema, head of the Agriculture Department's toxic substances division, said, "For Thai people, who eat these aquatic animals as a principle food, it is quite dangerous to their health."

The Philippines and Indonesia have recently become self-sufficient in rice, thanks to new, high-yield strains requiring heavy chemical treatment. It is common to see farm workers shrouded in an insecticide mist created by a hand-held fogger. Because of the heat and humidity of the tropics, operators of these sprayers often shun uncomfortable protective gear.

In Thailand, there is considerable evidence that chemicals are

getting into the food chain. Dr. Prayoon said at a seminar last year that a department study had found numerous samples of rice, beans, fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs and meat laced with pesticide residues, frequently at levels well above the safety standards set by the World Health Organization.

Chemicals detected in the studies included heptachlor, dieldrin, aldrin, lindane, DDT and endrin, most of which have either been banned or severely restricted in many industrialized nations.

Thailand's pesticide imports more than tripled in the 1970s, according to Agriculture Department figures. By 1980, the nation was spending more than \$53 million a year on pesticides, mostly from companies in the United States, Europe, Japan and Australia. Frequently these were products that the companies could no longer sell at home.

Like most developing countries, Thailand has few restrictions on the use of toxic chemicals.

Although ignoring government regulations is almost a national pastime, the fish scare has prompted calls for tight controls on the sale and importation of toxic chemicals.

"We have no such thing as safety limits in Thailand," said a consumer activist, Chotchuang Chutina. "Consumers have no way of knowing how much residue of these insecticides they are exposed to when they eat."

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Bipartisan Criticism Greeted Reagan's Plans For Federal Budget

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's proposed spending mix for next year has come under fire from both parties, with Democrats denouncing his proposed domestic spending "freeze" and Republicans calling for more cuts in military spending to ease a projected deficit of \$189 billion.

"There is going to be a real don't-look-over-the-fence over defense," said Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee and the Senate majority leader.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, said: "I can't conceive of a freeze on domestic spending, to be perfectly truthful."

These assessments Wednesday and an outpouring of others signaling trouble for Mr. Reagan's budget in Capitol Hill came as the White House said the president's plan, sketched out in his State of the Union address Tuesday night, were "well-received on both sides of the aisle."

There was praise in varying degrees for the conciliatory tone of Mr. Reagan's address and some of his substantive proposals, especially those aimed at reviving the economy. But resistance was evident on these and other fronts:

• **Senate Republicans** leaders for 90 minutes with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger in an apparently unsuccessful attempt to get him to consider more cuts in military spending. A well-placed congressional source described the meeting as "totally unproductive" and "frustrating" to most of the senators, who nevertheless plan to keep trying to work out a compromise.

• **Senator Robert J. Dole**, a Kansas Republican, and Representative Leon E. Panetta, a California Democrat, who head nutri-

tion subcommittees, all but ruled out further cuts in the food stamp program. Mr. Reagan cited this as one of the "automatic spending programs" that he wanted curtailed.

• **Mr. Dole**, who is also chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said some programs, like maternal and child health, may have to be expanded instead of cut back. However, he indicated support for most of Mr. Reagan's health cost-cutting plan, including limits on tax-free treatment of employer-provided benefits.

• **Some conservative Republicans**, including Representative Denny Smith, an Oregon Republican, joined the Democrats in criticizing Mr. Reagan's domestic spending "freeze," contending that, among other things, it should be extended to defense spending. "In order to get a freeze we have to be fair about it," Mr. Smith said, adding: "The president's plan isn't going anywhere."

• **Mr. Reagan's proposal** for a three-year standby tax increase, already spurned by Senators Dole and Baker, got a put-down from the other side of the aisle. "I don't think we should vote for a tax increase or tax cut for somebody else's term," said Senator Russell B. Long, a Louisiana Democrat who is the ranking minority member on the Finance Committee.

• **Representative O'Neill** and Senator Long called for scuttling the 10-percent income-tax cut that is scheduled for July 1 under Mr. Reagan's three-year tax-cutting program and for repealing the legislation that would index income-tax brackets to compensate for inflation after 1984.

• **Representative O'Neill** said he would push to limit tax relief that the wealthy would get from the July rate reduction or, failing that, to repeal the tax cut for everyone.



President Ronald Reagan hoists a beer in toast to patrons at a bar in Boston's Dorchester section. He stopped in for about 10 minutes on his way to visit a job training center.

Mr. Long said he would repeal it outright, calling Mr. Reagan's tax-out program a "total dud."

Amid all the budget turmoil, a potential stumbling block for the proposed Social Security rescue plan was removed Wednesday.

The Democratic leaders of both houses, Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia and Representative Jim Wright of Texas, backed off from earlier suggestions that delays in cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits be tied to a rollback or delay in income tax cuts for the rich.

They did not mean to hold the Social Security plan hostage for tax

increases on the wealthy, they assured colleagues. They said they would simply try to use the Social Security cuts as leverage in arguing for income limits on the tax cut, a position that also drew Representative O'Neill's backing.

The Social Security package, drafted by a bipartisan commission this month and endorsed by Mr. Reagan and Mr. O'Neill, also got a boost when it was introduced Wednesday in the Senate with an array of co-sponsors. Among them was Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, who is viewed as important in attracting liberal Democratic support.

U.S. Military Budget Seen Increasing

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's statement that he will propose a five-year program of "savings" in military spending will not alter plans to ask for an increase of about \$30 billion in actual military spending and more than \$41 billion in spending authority in the fiscal year 1984 budget, according to administration and congressional officials.

The proposed budget is to be made public next week.

Mr. Reagan and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger are expected to ask Congress to make supplemental appropriations of about \$1.9 billion for the current, or 1983, fiscal year, to restore pro-

duction funds for the MX and Pershing-2 missile programs that Congress withheld last year.

The president's statement Tuesday, in his State of the Union Message, that he would propose "\$55 billion in defense savings over the next five years" seemed ambiguous and possibly illusory to some congressional and military affairs specialists.

Administration officials, who asked not to be identified, said the figure was reached by "carrying forward for four additional years" spending reductions Mr. Weinberger said this month would arise in 1984 because of a proposed cancellation of Defense Department pay increases, lower inflation estimates and lower estimates of future fuel prices.

These "savings" in the 1984 budget would create "lower base lines" on which revised calculations of future-year spending would be based.

Some nonadministration specialists said they did not believe such figuring constituted real savings and certainly did not constitute "budget reductions." Senator William S. Cohen, a Maine Republican, said, "I don't know yet what Weinberger means, but I think Congress is going to demand real and larger reductions in the upcoming budget."

"You have to be suspicious of the concept of savings and of future-year predictions," said Representative Las Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat on the House Armed Services Committee.

Military spending budgets are expressed in several ways. One total is for "outlays," actual spending in a fiscal year. Congress approved \$209 billion in outlays for 1983. Another total is for "obligational authority," which includes some funds to be spent, mostly on weapons procurement, in future years. Congress voted \$232 billion in such spending authority for this year.

Earlier this month Mr. Weinberger announced, and Mr. Reagan endorsed, "reductions" in the still unpublished 1984 military budget of \$8 billion in outlays and \$11.3 billion in spending authority.

In fact, however, those figures represented revisions in administration budget requests from \$247 billion in outlays to \$239 billion and from a planned \$284.7 billion in spending authority to \$273.4 billion.

The revised outlay request would still represent an increase of 14.4 percent over the sum Congress approved last year.

Some Pentagon officials, who asked not to be identified, repeated assurances by Mr. Weinberger last week that there would be no cancellations of major weapons programs in the 1984 budget.

The savings of \$8 billion and \$11.2 billion of which Mr. Weinberger spoke grew out of lower inflation forecasts, lower fuel-cost predictions and a proposal that a 7.6 percent military pay raise be postponed, as well as some small decreases in spending for military training, construction and purchases.

When it becomes clear in congressional budget hearings next month that Mr. Reagan's five-year program of \$55 billion in "savings" represents a mixture of such predictions and of lower arithmetic calculations, it is likely that many members of Congress will ask for more concessions from the White House.

To those closely involved in the military spending issue, a major question is what Congress may do about the budget's so-called "procurement account," which provides for current and future-year spending on major weapons systems.

As large as Reagan administration military budgets have already been, they do not reflect the steep increases that will be required as programs now in the early stages of development and production become mature programs.

Reagan Offers Two-Part Proposal To Restrain Cost of Medical Care

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is offering a major proposal to control medical costs by imposing a new tax on health insurance premiums and requiring elderly people to pay a larger share of routine hospital expenses.

The proposal, the result of two years of work, is the administration's first comprehensive effort to deal with the rapidly rising costs of health care.

Administration officials, elaborating on Mr. Reagan's State of the Union message, gave details of the proposal Wednesday.

Dr. Robert J. Rubin, an assistant secretary of health and human services, described the tax on health insurance as "a fundamental and necessary change" designed to discourage the purchase of excessive amounts of insurance and the overuse of health care.

The underlying theory, as described by Martin S. Feldstein,

chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, is that "the growth of insurance increases the demand for health care and causes the price of health services to rise."

So, he contends, the tax would reduce the demand for health insurance and help hold down medical costs.

Robert J. Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction over Medicare, the health insurance program for the elderly, said he had "no quarrel" with the tax or with the administration's proposal to restructure Medicare benefits so as to charge more for routine hospital care.

But the Kansas Republican said the government should also crack down on reimbursement of physicians since they were "among the highest-paid professionals" in the country.

Most health insurance in the United States is provided by employers as a fringe benefit. Under current law, an employer who pays health insurance premiums for his employees may deduct the payments as a business expense on his tax return, but the payments are not counted as taxable income for the employees.

The Reagan proposal would require employers to pay taxes on employer contributions exceeding \$2,100 a year for a family or \$840 for an individual.

Gail Wilensky of the Department of Health and Human Services said this would save \$2.7 billion a year in revenue for the federal government, including \$2.3 billion in income taxes and more than \$350 million in Social Security payroll taxes.

Economists at the Department of Health and Human Services said the proposed tax would increase federal income taxes for 16.5 million workers whose insurance was provided by their employers by an average of \$141 each year.

A person with annual income of \$20,000 to \$30,000 would owe \$107 in additional tax. People in lower income brackets would owe less; people in higher brackets, representing a majority of those workers receiving these health benefits, would owe more.

Senator Dole said that when the Finance Committee considered such a tax last year, "big labor, big business, big insurance" and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States "decided this was an area we couldn't touch." The same groups have vowed to resist the tax again this year. Senator Bob Pack-

wood, Republican of Oregon, is leading the opposition.

Mr. Reagan is also proposing a fundamental restructuring of Medicare benefits. Elderly people would have to pay a specified fee, such as \$25 or \$30 a day, for hospital care, up to a maximum of \$2,500 a year. The government would pay all hospital costs after a Medicare patient had paid the first \$2,500.

This new coverage for "catastrophic" illness would benefit 200,000 of the seven million Medicare recipients who are hospitalized each year, Dr. Rubin said. The other 6.8 million people would have to pay more out of their own pockets, or with private health insurance.

Under current law, a Medicare patient must pay a deductible of \$304 for the first day in a hospital. There is no charge for the second through the 60th days. For the next 30 days of hospital care, there is a charge of \$76 a day.

After 90 days in the hospital, an elderly person must pay at least \$152 a day, and people who have already had lengthy illnesses may be required to pay all the remaining hospital costs.

Mr. Reagan's proposal calls for two other changes. He would give Medicare beneficiaries the option of enrolling in private health insurance plans through the use of vouchers.

The president also wants Congress to authorize "fixed payment" to hospitals for particular services, to discourage unnecessary costs. Under such a system, known as prospective payment, Medicare rates would be fixed in advance. At present, the government generally pays hospitals for all reasonable costs incurred in treating a Medicare patient.

5 Killed in Explosion Of B-52 at U.S. Base

The Associated Press

GRAND FORKS, North Dakota — A B-52G bomber parked on a maintenance ramp exploded Thursday, killing five persons and injuring eight at Grand Forks Air Force Base, authorities said.

Colonel Frank B. Horton, commander of the 321st Missile Wing, said that the eight-engine aircraft had flown a training mission Wednesday night and was undergoing routine maintenance when its fuel exploded, destroying all of the body except the tail section.

In Chicago, a Calm Mayor Faces a Daley Son Dead Voters and an Office Fire Add to America's City Hall Spectacle

By Kevin Klose

Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Dead persons have registered to vote, the incumbent has kept her tart tongue in check for another week and a mysterious fire has damaged a challenger's office.

With less than four weeks to go before the Feb. 22 Democratic primary, the race for mayor of Chicago is a rich spectacle of old-fashioned American politics, where skulduggery, disaster and transformation are right at home with the trench warriors of precinct, ward and district.

Armed with a huge campaign chest and grim determination to keep what she won in an upset four years ago, Mayor Jane Byrne holds the lead now.

But State's Attorney Richard M. Daley, heir to the most famous Chicago family name in contemporary Chicago politics, is closing the gap. Meanwhile, Representative Harold

Washington has scored well in two televised debates, with an easy manner and pulpit rhetoric aimed at bringing the minority black vote out in record numbers.

Great public interest has focused on the debates. The first one a week ago drew more than 2 million viewers. Part of the interest was to see whether the mayor could keep her composure and whether Mr. Daley "could speak a whole paragraph on his own," as a veteran analyst put it. Both succeeded.

Mr. Byrne, who began her political career 23 years ago as a volunteer for John F. Kennedy's presidential campaign, has portrayed herself as an experienced and successful executive who straightened out Chicago's rocky finances, streamlined its administration and brought new blood to the top levels of government. She never mentions Mayor Richard J. Daley, who ruled the overwhelmingly Democratic city for 21 years until his death in 1976.

Chicagoans seem just as interested in her new calm as in her campaign claims. Her new image is chalked up to the wizardry of David H. Sawyer, a political adviser who has coached Mrs. Byrne into adopting a managerial disdain in the face of her two foes.

The mayor, 48, professes surprise and some disappointment at the fascination with her new image. In an interview last week, she complained: "Everyone's talking about how I've changed. I've been wearing Pucci suits since the inaugural. That shouldn't be an issue. I'd far rather be treated as an incumbent mayor."

The Chicago Tribune, treating her as an incumbent, lamented in a Sunday editorial that only circumstances "impossible to imagine" could ever force it to endorse Mr. Daley — and then it endorsed him.

Although admiring Mrs. Byrne's spunky independence, the newspaper said her tenure has made "ins-

tability and disbelief" the "watchwords of the city government."

As for Mr. Daley, "the best he has to offer is hope," it said.

The endorsement is a gain for Mr. Daley, 40, a lawyer who served in the state Senate for eight years before defeating a Byrne-backed opponent in 1980 to become the local prosecutor. He preaches law and order, fiscal responsibility and more jobs.

With a payroll of 40,000 people and an annual direct budget of nearly \$2 billion, the stakes in the mayoral race are high.

The U.S. attorney has launched a vote-fraud investigation after receiving reports that substantial numbers of dead men had been registered. Someone tried to torch a Daley campaign headquarters. There have been no arrests.

William J. Daley, campaign manager for his brother, says the race will be a test of "who has the best precinct operation."



Jane Byrne

Mrs. Byrne's campaign manager, William Griffin, recently pondered the situation from his camp's perspective. "Both candidates have 110 percent name recognition," he said. "The mayor's tough and the people love it."

But the Daleys, he said, "are masters at winning elections."

U.S. Rejecting Tight Rules on Many Chemicals

By Felicity Barringer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Since President Ronald Reagan took office two years ago, federal regulators have repeatedly refused to tighten restrictions on known cancer-causing substances in the air, water, work places and dumping grounds in the United States.

Many of the decisions made so far have been preliminary. But the Reagan regulators have denied almost all requests for immediate action, and have let existing proposals for action linger while they review the evidence. In effect, the administration has given chemicals the benefit of the doubt.

Among recent decisions about chemicals identified as carcinogenic, or cancer-causing, by the National Toxicology Program of the

Department of Health and Human Services are:

• **The Environmental Protection Agency** refused to give priority status to regulation of formaldehyde as a toxic substance. About 28 million people living near chemical plants are exposed to low doses of it. The agency is developing organic standards on synthetic chemical chemicals, including formaldehyde.

• **The Occupational Safety and Health Administration** also refused a request for emergency regulation of formaldehyde, to which 1.8 million people are exposed at work. The Consumer Product Safety Commission has voted to ban urea formaldehyde foam insulation.

• **The occupational safety agency** rejected petitions for emergency standards limiting exposure to ethylene dibromide, a gasoline ad-

divitive, and ethylene oxide, a pesticide and sterilizing agent. A U.S. District Court judge ordered the agency this month to produce an emergency ethylene oxide standard; the agency is appealing. An ethylene dibromide standard is being developed.

• **The occupational safety agency** ended preliminary work under way to develop standards for nickel and cadmium, according to an agency official. The agency also is revising its overall policy on carcinogen regulation.

• **The Food and Drug Administration** proposed a new "constituents policy," which was developed during the Carter administration, allowing tiny amounts of cancer-causing chemicals to be added to food, drugs and cosmetics if they are an integral part of a substance that has not proved carcinogenic.

"People in a free society are at liberty to take certain risks," said Arthur Upton, former director of the National Cancer Institute. "The regulator has to have a sense of what the society wants in terms of restrictions and fit the scientific evidence into the equation. What worries me is the present administration seems to be going beyond a wholesome and reasonable reassessment of the evidence."

"Some people want to take a knee-jerk reaction," said John T. Dunham, an assistant administrator at the Environmental Protection Agency. "We want to be protective of the public health, but we don't want to fool the public and take an action just for the sake of saying 'I took an action.'"

The agency, he said, has kept more than 60 chemicals off the market under its chemical screening program.

Liberal to Head Military Panel Dealing With MX

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an indication of the changing mood in the House of Representatives toward military affairs, Representative Ronald V. Dellums, a left-leaning California Democrat, has been named chairman of an Armed Services subcommittee that deals with the MX missile, facilities for chemical warfare and other military issues.

Representative Dellums, who over the years has denounced Democratic and Republican defense programs with almost equal fervor, will wield considerable power as chairman of the subcommittee on military installations and facilities, congressional and Pentagon officials agreed.

The subcommittee last year approved a military construction budget of about \$7 billion. It oversees such issues as the basing mode for the new MX missile, construction of chemical weapons facilities, civil defense, and the acquisition and construction of military facilities in the Gulf region and elsewhere overseas.

The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy has assembled a group of government scientists and regulators to prepare new guidelines for carcinogen research and regulation. They are putting new emphasis on "risk assessment," a hybrid of statistics and science designed to show how many people are exposed to a chemical and whether exposure is likely to cause cancer.



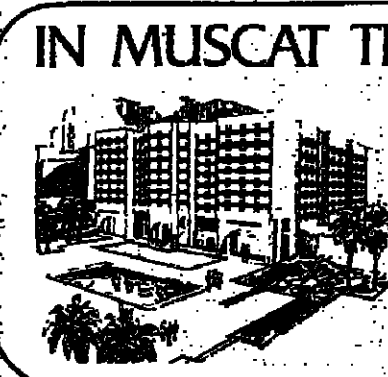
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Advances Seen in Multiple Sclerosis Treatment

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The first clear demonstration that medical treatment can halt the progress of multiple sclerosis for a substantial time and even produce improvements in some seriously affected patients have been reported.

One of the most dramatic cases was that of a 25-year-old man who, after being largely confined to a wheelchair, was able to walk unaided a year after entering a treatment program in Boston.

Another was a 27-year-old woman who had been unable to walk more than 25 feet (7.5 meters) even with two canes at the beginning of treatment. Six months later she was

walking independently. By the end of a year her improvement had diminished, but she could still walk with the aid of a cane.

Improvements such as these are extremely rare in patients suffering from the crippling disease of the nervous system in its chronic, progressive stage. Before the treatment began, the condition of all patients had been worsening steadily for at least nine months.

At the end of the first year, 80 percent of the patients were at least holding their own and one-third were actually improved, according to a report Wednesday in *The New England Journal of Medicine*. Some of the improvements persisted for more than two years.

However, the authors of the report emphasized that the improvements were temporary, even though substantial, and that the treatment should be used for now only in carefully organized research programs. Some patients did not have any favorable response. Furthermore, the key item in the treatment, the drug cyclophosphamide, is potentially dangerous when given in high doses directly into the blood.

The doctors, who are from Harvard Medical School and several of its major teaching hospitals, said they considered their study an important step toward finding an effective treatment for the disease, which affects about 250,000 Americans.

But they urged caution. "The beneficial effects we have seen are not permanent and last only for one to three years," Dr. Howard L. Weiner said at a news conference.

The main feature of the treatment was an intensive two-week treatment with cyclophosphamide. The drug acts as a powerful suppressor of the body's immune defense system. It has been used for years in cancer treatment.

Many scientists believe multiple sclerosis is an auto-immune disease, a disorder in which the immune defenses attack some of the body's own tissues. In multiple sclerosis the damage is done to the myelin sheaths that serve as insulation for nerve fibers in the brain

and central nervous system. The suit appears to be like a short cut of nerve signals produced such effects as trouble with muscular control and vision.

With the cyclophosphamide, doctors gave each patient doses of the hormone ACTH, which has been found useful against flare-ups of the disease, although in long-term treatment. The patients receiving this treatment were compared with two other groups. One received ACTH alone and the other received ACTH plus a treatment called plasmapheresis.

The patients who received cyclophosphamide along with ACTH fared significantly better than those in the other two groups.

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International Herald Tribune

Salvadoran Guerrillas Seek to Win Over Town

Occupying Rebels Preach Peace To People Regime Urged to Stay

By Christopher Dickey

Washington Post Service

CORINTO, El Salvador — In the midst of Morazan province, this oddly peaceful small town has become a test case in the struggle for the support of El Salvador's common people.

Leftist guerrillas who have occupied the town of 3,000 are playing down the revolutionary rhetoric and emphasizing their initiatives for a far-reaching peace.

The U.S.-backed government's army, when it withdrew, took the unusual step of urging the people to stay on, promising them they would not be accused later of collaborating with the rebels.

Rather than abandon everything and become refugees as thousands of villagers in El Salvador have done, most residents of the town decided to take the risk and stay. But they have maintained a studied neutrality.

With the guerrillas no longer bombing towns and the army permitting reporters and limited commerce to travel the tortuous dirt roads to the mountain village, the town has enjoyed an unusual prosperity for an occupied village.

On Sunday, a 20-year-old guerrilla commander addressed an inattentive market-day crowd, stressing the rebels' new line.

"We don't ask for negotiations because we are afraid or weak but because we want the war to end. We are ready for a just and humane solution and an end to the bloodshed, including the blood shed by the government armed forces," he said.

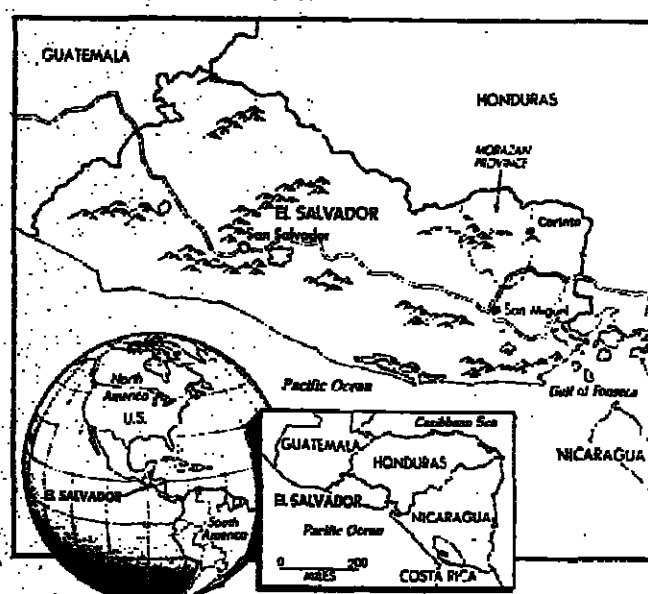
"At any moment we are prepared to lay down our arms and end this war," he continued. The speaker called himself Commander Miguel of the National Resistance guerrilla faction.

One of the villagers who decided to stay, Robert Ramirez, 37, a veterinary products salesman, came up to two American reporters interviewing guerrillas near the marketplace and said, in front of the whole group that he wanted to make it clear that he and most of the people he knew do not support the rebels. This is definitely an occupied town, he said, not one that welcomed the insurgents.

"It's true that these," meaning the visibly annoyed but quiet guerrillas standing next to him, "are more tractable than the others," meaning the government's troops.

"When the army comes into town, they do not ask for identification, they tell you, 'We are defenseless,'" said Mr. Ramirez. "We are defenseless."

The curious modus vivendi that exists here started to take shape



The Washington Post

about Nov. 10, when a column of about 180 government troops was ambushed four miles to the south at a settlement called San Felipe.

Five burned-out trucks half blocking the narrow mountain road there testify to a serious defeat for the government. Military sources have since confirmed that dozens of soldiers were killed, scores of others were taken prisoner and large quantities of arms were captured.

Several light artillery pieces fell into guerrilla hands there, including at least one 120mm mortar, apparently among those now being used in battle near the town of Meanguera to the west.

Since then, this town has been in the guerrillas' hands and most of the people they have sent in are po-

litical cadres trying to win recruits and public support.

Commander Miguel, in his speech to the townspeople Sunday morning, cited the current fighting around Meanguera as an example of the insurgents' ability to wage war as long and as effectively as necessary.

In less than two weeks, Meanguera has been taken by the rebels, retaken by the army's best U.S.-trained battalions and then retaken by the rebels in heavy and constant fighting. The guerrillas believe such shows of strength are now vital to their effort to get negotiations for a settlement started.

Calling for Corinto's people to join the rebel militias, Commander Miguel promised that if they did the war could be ended in six months instead of "two or three or even 10 years." People here were not altogether convinced.

"In this war," he told them, "the civilian population dies, guerrillas die, the soldiers of the army die. We are doing what we can to see that this massacre does not continue."

That is a concept that most of the people in Corinto understand, support and only wish they could believe.

the wartime chief of the Free French would support the rebellious movement to keep Algeria French.

He broke with de Gaulle in 1959 after the general openly backed self-determination for Algeria. Later that year, he created the Rally for French Algeria, which campaigned for the complete integration of Algeria with France. His influence with Algeria's European settlers was so strong that he was banned from entering Algeria in 1960.

Early in 1962 Mr. Bidault left France to head the underground political opposition to Algeria's independence, although he never publicly associated himself with the violent campaign led by the Secret Army Organization, or OAS, of General Raoul Salan.

Mr. Bidault's parliamentary immunity was withdrawn and he was accused of "plotting against the security of the state."

Mr. Bidault was expelled from Italy, Austria, Spain and West Germany before finding refuge in Brazil. Belgium gave him asylum in 1967.

Mr. Bidault returned to France in 1968 after de Gaulle issued an amnesty.

General Maurice Preston WASHINGTON (AP) — Maurice Arthur Preston, 70, a retired air force general who as a young officer led the disastrous bombing raid on ball-bearing factories at Schweinfurt, Germany, in World War II, died Tuesday of cancer.

The Oct. 14, 1943, attack by 291 B-17 bombers resulted in the loss of 600 U.S. airmen, 60 planes shot down and 22 that crashed on landing or were damaged beyond repair.

The heavy loss forced suspension of U.S. bomber attacks on Germany until early the next year when the planes could be escorted by long-range fighters.

From 1966 until his retirement in 1968, General Preston was commander in chief of U.S. air forces in Europe.

Other Deaths: Admiral Foad Aba-Zaky, 60, a former commander of Egyptian naval forces, Wednesday in Cairo after a long illness.

3 Die in Malaysian Battle KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Security forces killed two Communist guerrillas Thursday in an exchange of gunfire near the former headquarters of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaysia, the government said. One member of the security force was killed, it added.

Paris Designers Rediscover Carriage Trade

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — There is a whole new beat to Paris couture, which is right back on top after a few years in the doldrums.

Many of the summer collections shown this week were good to excellent. Hairdos and accessories have not been so elaborate in a long time. Top makeup artists such as Olivier Etchoudemaison and hairdressers like Alexandre, Maurice Franck and Alexandre Zouari have gilded the lily and given the collections the top-toe professional finish.

Customers have rallied around again, with the interest, the need and the cash for such clothes. The designers themselves have relaxed. Neither the ready-to-wear competition nor the Socialist government seems to faze them anymore and they have gone back to doing what they do best — carriage-trade clothes.

The Chanel-Lagerfeld connection has also added spice to the usually staid fashion week. People are still wondering why Karl Lagerfeld chose to take on the challenge. The most obvious answer seems to be that he wanted to show that he could do it.

Meanwhile, in this fiercely competitive world, Saint Laurent's fans are rejoicing that, once again, the great Yves has run away with the ball.

Today's Chanel is Saint Laurent. He has the same instinctive pipeline to the customers, the same strong image, the same consistent and intelligent approach to fashion the great Coco had. As for Lagerfeld, observers think the best thing he could do would be to look at this first effort as an interim collection, something like a homage to Chanel. Then, he should forget all about it and use the house of Chanel as a platform to push his own couture line. If all goes well, the Chanel name will gradually disappear to make room for Lagerfeld's.

The couture designers also introduced a whole new and impeccable way to look which came out forcefully at Hanae Mori's on Thursday. The empress of Japanese fashion gave a first-class performance, with the most Parisian of all her collec-



Charles Gork

Hanae Mori's lace-and-organdy look in the Paris shows.

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tions so far while remaining totally Mori. The result was elegantly pristine with spotless touches — white gloves, white labels and white hats, lace gloves, including tiny black and white lace bowlers, platters of fluffy organdy, topped by organdy roses, and diamond ladders on black stockings. White kid gloves and matching white kid blouses were cut out in dainty lace patterns.

Mori touched on all this season's familiar themes: suits (hers were

the long, peplumed variety); satin blouses; two-color effects (black and white, navy and white); draped dresses, winged ruffles and prominent costume jewelry (starkly simple silver pendants). Butterflies, which have been her symbol for years, have now turned up in a lot of other collections, but hers, jeweled and scattered on both suits and dresses, still look the best.

She showed a great number of short evening gowns, but the best were all the pastel clouds hanging from jeweled flower garlands, grazing the shoulders. Jeweled bandeaus also circled masses of hair. The jeweled sweater is also a big number here, and Mori had them in iridescent mother-of-pearl hues.

Madame Grès, whose collection closed fashion week Thursday afternoon, is still at it, as if nothing had changed in the last 30 years. She still double-locks the door and heavily drapes it with white paper. Her No. 1 might come and copy her. No music, no rush here. It is no surprise that she is known as the "Nua."

But her fans love her. Behind her white screen, this designer's designer keeps delivering miraculous evening dresses that should be in a museum one day for fashion students to copy. For hers is an astounding way with fabrics, which seem to have the natural flow of waterfalls while her perfectionism puts everybody else to shame.

This time, she has added a new dimension to her famous Grecian draped numbers. It is a clever play of differently colored organdy, in layers or in slanted ruffles. But her last gown (cubist sequins under an organza slipcover) brought down the house.

Heroin Kills 6 in Zurich

The Associated Press

ZURICH — The police said Wednesday that six drug deaths here in the previous week were caused by the victims inadvertently overdosing themselves by injecting nearly pure heroin. They said a suspect being held in the inquiry had 40 grams of uncut heroin with him when he was arrested.

Georges Bidault Dies in France; Was Resistance Leader, Premier

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Georges Bidault, 83, a French resistance leader who became premier and foreign minister in Fourth Republic governments and later a fugitive and a rebel against the Algerian independence policy, died Thursday in Cambes-Bains in southwestern France.

Mr. Bidault suffered a stroke in December at his Paris residence and was taken to the lung and heart center in Cambo, about 13 miles (20 kilometers) from Bayonne, where he died.

Born Oct. 5, 1899, Mr. Bidault was a professor of history before World War II. He supported the Catholic Social movement and at the age of 36 began writing in the Christian Democratic daily, *L'Aube*, warning against the rise of Nazism in Germany.

He volunteered for military service in 1940, was taken prisoner and later repatriated.

He joined the struggle against the Nazi occupation, succeeding Jean Moulin as head of the National Council of the Resistance after Mr. Moulin was tortured and killed.

After the war Mr. Bidault founded the Popular Republican Movement, a Christian Democratic Party. The party no longer exists, but for 20 years it held the pivotal middle ground in French politics.



Georges Bidault

Mr. Bidault was foreign minister in several governments from 1944 to 1948 and served as premier in 1949-1950, defense minister in 1951-1952 and foreign minister again in 1953-1954.

Mr. Bidault became one of the most familiar political figures of the Fourth Republic with his salt-and-pepper hair, his dapper, amiable manner and nasal voice.

In 1958, as the Fourth Republic was collapsing because of its division over the Algerian war, he launched an appeal for de Gaulle to return to office, believing that

the wartime chief of the Free French would support the rebellious movement to keep Algeria French.

He broke with de Gaulle in 1959 after the general openly backed self-determination for Algeria. Later that year, he created the Rally for French Algeria, which campaigned for the complete integration of Algeria with France. His influence with Algeria's European settlers was so strong that he was banned from entering Algeria in 1960.

Early in 1962 Mr. Bidault left France to head the underground political opposition to Algeria's independence, although he never publicly associated himself with the violent campaign led by the Secret Army Organization, or OAS, of General Raoul Salan.

Mr. Bidault's parliamentary immunity was withdrawn and he was accused of "plotting against the security of the state."

Mr. Bidault was expelled from Italy, Austria, Spain and West Germany before finding refuge in Brazil. Belgium gave him asylum in 1967.

Mr. Bidault returned to France in 1968 after de Gaulle issued an amnesty.

General Maurice Preston WASHINGTON (AP) — Maurice Arthur Preston, 70, a retired air force general who as a young officer led the disastrous bombing raid on ball-bearing factories at Schweinfurt, Germany, in World War II, died Tuesday of cancer.

The Oct. 14, 1943, attack by 291 B-17 bombers resulted in the loss of 600 U.S. airmen, 60 planes shot down and 22 that crashed on landing or were damaged beyond repair.

The heavy loss forced suspension of U.S. bomber attacks on Germany until early the next year when the planes could be escorted by long-range fighters.

From 1966 until his retirement in 1968, General Preston was commander in chief of U.S. air forces in Europe.

Other Deaths: Admiral Foad Aba-Zaky, 60, a former commander of Egyptian naval forces, Wednesday in Cairo after a long illness.

3 Die in Malaysian Battle KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Security forces killed two Communist guerrillas Thursday in an exchange of gunfire near the former headquarters of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaysia, the government said. One member of the security force was killed, it added.

Survey of Galaxy Set For Infrared Telescope

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first wide-ranging infrared survey of the galaxy is set to begin soon with a recently launched telescope that should provide a new perspective on stars at the center of the Milky Way and aid astronomers in their search for a 10th planet in the solar system.

Officials of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, reported Wednesday that the Infrared Astronomical Satellite, launched Tuesday, was operating smoothly in an orbit 560 miles (900 kilometers) above the Earth.

Protective covers on the telescope are to be removed by radio command this weekend. After another week of engineering tests, the telescope is scheduled to begin searching for the best "signatures" of stars and other objects that have previously gone undetected.

The 2,360-pound (1,069-kilogram) satellite was launched atop a Delta rocket from Vandenberg Air

Force Base in California. The project is an \$80-million venture involving the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Netherlands Aerospace Agency and the Science and Engineering Research Council of Britain.

Dr. Dale Gorton, telescope manager at NASA's Ames Research Center in Mountain View, California, said the instrument might produce at least a million previously unobserved sources of infrared radiation in the sky.

He said this would fill a significant gap in the electromagnetic spectrum between visible light and radio waves, about which "we have no or very little information."

Besides looking deep into the Milky Way and beyond, the 22-inch (56-centimeter) telescope should also find new objects in the solar system, including perhaps thousands of asteroids that have never been seen before. It should also provide astronomers with the first measurements of the size and reflectivity of the 3,000 asteroids already known.

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International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

The International Herald Tribune invites you to meet
the ASEAN Government leaders at an international conference on:

Trade and Investment Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries

February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States, Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980's.

Abundant natural resources, an increasingly skilled and competitive labor force and political stability make the area particularly appealing to companies seeking to

expand their activities internationally. Moreover, the ASEAN countries have been actively encouraging foreign investment in recent years.

The International Herald Tribune's conference on "Investment and Trade Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries" will be an unprecedented opportunity to hear and question in a single forum the government officials who are responsible for formulating the trade and investment policies of these five countries.

The delegation from each country is listed below. A spokesman from each of the three major trading partners of ASEAN — the United States, Japan and the EEC — has also been invited to participate.

INTRODUCTION TO ASEAN

- H.E. Mr. Chan Kai Yau, Secretary General of ASEAN
- Mr. Masao Fujioka, President, Asian Development Bank
- Mr. Jadhvir Parmar, Vice-President, Operations, Asia, Europe, Middle East, International Finance Corporation
- Mr. Lim Ho Hup, President, ASEAN Finance Corporation

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- H.E. Professor J.B. Sumarlin, Minister of State, Vice Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency)
- Dr. Rachmat Subyapradja, Director General, Ministry of Agriculture
- Ir. Suhartoyo, Chairman of BKPM (Investment Co-ordinating Board)
- H.E. Mr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, Consultant, former Minister of Finance, of Trade and of Research and Technology

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

- H.E. Mr. Teodoro Q. Pena, Minister of Natural Resources
- Mr. Edgardo L. Tordesillas, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry and Vice-Chairman of Board of Investment
- Mr. Jose P. Leviste, Jr., Secretary General of Office of Prime Minister

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

- H.E. Dr. Tony Tan Keng Yam, Minister of Trade and Industry
- Mr. Hwang Peng Yuen, Chairman of the Economic Development Board

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- H.E. Major General Chatichai Choonhavan, Minister of Industry
- Mr. Sanoh Unakul, Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board
- Mr. Charnchai Leethavorn, Secretary General of the Board of Investment
- Dr. Thongchai Hongladaromp, Governor of Petroleum Authority of Thailand
- Mr. Sivavong Changkasiri, Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry

FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

- H.E. Tengku Dato' Ahmad Rithauddeen Bin Tengku Ismail, Minister of Trade and Industry
- H.E. Tan Sri Dato' Ishak Bin Pateh Akhir, Chairman of MIDA (Malaysian Industrial Development Authority)
- Mr. Burkhun Abdullah, Director, Industrial Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry

TRADE WITH ASEAN

- Mr. William E. Brock, United States Trade Representative
- Mr. Naohiro Amaya, Senior Advisor on International Economic Relations to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan
- Viscount Etienne Davignon, Vice-President, Commission of the European Communities

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enroll the following participant in the conference to be held February 9-11, 1983 in Singapore.

The participation fee is U.S. \$1,500 for each participant. This includes lunches, cocktails, a reception and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 25. A cancellation fee of U.S. \$400 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee.

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For further information please contact the International Herald Tribune in Paris. Tel.: (33-1) 747.12.63, Tx.: 612832. Or Far East Consult Pte Ltd. in Singapore. Tel.: (65) 733 85 69.

Conference location, Mandarin Hotel. Information on preferential rooms rates will be sent to you on receipt of this form.

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January 28, 1983

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Finding the Right Word for the Mot Juste

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS—A translator leads a thankless life. His work is solitary, badly paid, laborious. If he's lucky, he gets a passing mention in the book review, but mostly, people will be complaining about a misplaced comma on page 56. And the exercise can be agonizing. "It breaks the mind in pieces," says one writer who has wrestled with doing a translation of Klaus Mann's "Mephisto."

There are few masters. One is Ralph Manheim, who has spent 50 years finding English voices for other people. He works with the most elliptical French and the kindest German and, everybody agrees, turns it into English like an alchemist.

His version of Céline's "Voyage to the End of the Night," the first English translation since 1934, came out this month. He has done every novel by Günter Grass, every play by Bertolt Brecht, the letters of Freud and Proust and Mann and Hesse. They are all there in a bookshelf of his Paris apartment, the odd Peter Handke and Michel Tournier novel scattered among the philosophy and the fairy-tales. The titles reach from floor to ceiling: more than 100 at the rate of two or three a year.

John Leonard once suggested in The New York Times that "when they get around to giving Günter Grass his Nobel Prize, they should give one as well to Ralph Manheim, his translator." That was a dozen years ago; last week the MacArthur Foundation of Chicago announced that Manheim was one of its 20 laureates for 1983. As someone who at over retirement age "continues to be creative," he can expect a yearly income of \$60,000 tax-free for the rest of his life.

American translators who have lived in Paris since the 1950s don't get pensions, and Mrs. Manheim is not well, so the crock of gold from the MacArthur Foundation is obviously a boon, although Manheim doesn't really want to talk about it. From 9 in the morning to 5:30 P.M. he works near the Jardins de Luxembourg in a maid's room without a telephone. "Now I'm going to slow down," he says.

He seems surprised that the world outside knows anything about him—as if he had forgotten that if you speak only English, there are many writers you can't tune into except through him. He is unused to visitors, watches where he treads. He starts to soar on a subject, then checks himself, half-sarcastic: "You can say nasty things, but I can't quote you." He knows what words weigh, and they are safer on the page.

At 75, he shows no more signs of flagging than he did when he graduated from Harvard at the age of 19 with German and French (his other languages include Hebrew and Serbo-Croat). A man who cooks up "plot-questing sanasages" (from Grass's latest book, "Headlines") hasn't lost the taste of things. He still plunges into new subjects, not only for Grass's eclectic like stone-cutting (for "The Tin Drum") or conchology (for "The Days of a Season").

His latest project is a book written by a Frenchwoman, Marie-Gisèle Landers-Fuss, about the drug scene in California. "It's a language I'm going to have to learn," Manheim says. He missed out on the United States in the 1950s—since 1950 he has been home to New York only twice. But the day after she called him about it, says Beverly Gordy, his publisher's agent, he had already phoned California and sounded out three people with drug experiences.

Doubleday recently tried 10 translators on a slight Dutch volume by Jona Oberski, telling how he was 5 years old and in a concentration camp. It was written, like 50 recently discovered pages by Anne Frank, in the language of a child. No one could get the tone right.

"Childhood" was sent to Manheim, who produced some rusty Dutch from the recesses of his linguist's brain. The novelist and critic Alan Silitoe called the book, which will be published this April, "not the book of the year but the book of this damned century." "I've read many on the same period," Silitoe continued, "but no other like this—with the experience transformed for the first time into real art." The Anne Frank came later. "It's harder to find somebody to translate simple things," Manheim explains, quickly protesting that his Dutch is elementary. "Translators with less experience feel embarrassed to sound so simple."

His Brothers Grimm is as refreshing as a long, clear drink: "The sun was bright in the sky, a warm morning breeze was blowing over the stubble fields, the larks were singing in the air, the bees were buzzing in the buckwheat, the people were going off to church in their Sunday best, all God's creatures were happy, and so was the hedgehog."

His translation of the German best seller, Michael Ende's "The Never-Ending Story," comes out in the United States this fall complete with its Luckdragon, Childlike Empress and an intellectual gnome and his "overarching concepts." The German word is *Überblicke*, overviews, but Manheim can dip into his well of philosophy and pull up the right phrase.

He loves sitting at the center of it all. "It puts a certain amount of fun into translating."

He used to specialize in philosophy, worked on Martin Heidegger, Ernst Cassirer, Karl Jaspers. He says (though he doesn't do it often) that it is possible to translate something you don't understand if the language is good enough. In the Freud-Jung correspondence, he played Freud. Richard Hull, Jung's translator, was a friend and collaborator: "He knew more about psychology than me, but I know more about translating."

He doesn't agree with Bruno Bettelheim that Freud has been distorted in English translations, that his humanity gets lost in the Ego and Id that could have been the I and the it and in the distancing Greek or Latin terminology that puts "cathexis" where it might be "occupation." "There's an English tradition of using these terms. One could try to break with tradition—but Freud's translators didn't make up that method."

In the 1950s, Manheim translated for a group of Jungian scholars, improving the writing where he could. He didn't care much for their "mystico-religious bias," any more than he cared for Céline's fascism or Brecht's Stalinism, but he did find in the work of the last two "among the truest, profoundest, most poetic reflections of our time."

Inappropriately enough, it was "Mein Kampf" that first made him a name, in the 1940s. It was hard, Manheim says, to do justice to its illiteracy, but he worked on it. His favorite quote from Hitler: "In my hand a suitcase full of clothes and underwear; in my heart an indomitable will, I set out for Vienna."

There is one job he abandoned, the only one he can remember, part of the fieldwork of his friend Bernard Frechtman, who had passed him Céline's "Death on the Installment Plan" because he didn't want to do it himself. After Frechtman died in 1967, leaving some Jean Genet untranslated, his publisher wondered whether Manheim might take over. He was given "Querelle de Brest," the cloying mass of homicide and homosexuality that Rainer Werner Fassbinder made into his last film. Manheim loved the Céline, but Genet was too much for him. "I



Ralph Manheim.

can't bear the book," he says. "It was two different worlds. For Frechtman, Genet was a passion; for me it was a profession."

Manheim's professional pride was bruised recently by a reviewer, Anatole Broyard of The New York Times, who let drop—in passing—that the latest "Voyage" didn't improve on the 1934 John P. Marks translation. Céline calls for gymnastics beyond most translators, a virtuoso juggling with slang and speech rhythms, a wealth of resources that Manheim can command.

But in the last analysis, a translation is always subject to taste, as language shifts over time and over place. The original is caught in amber, but a translation is waiting to be superseded—even if it is an Authorized Version with a beauty of its own—as some words fade and others come to mean new things.

Complicating the problem is that there is an English on each side of the Atlantic. Manheim's Brecht—except for "Arturo Ui," which is set in Chicago—is never played in Britain; Brecht himself insisted that a British and an American version should be hammered out for each of

his plays. For the songs in them, Manheim hammered out the English with a pianist and a singer.

He prefers not to work eyeball-to-eyeball with "my writers," but when Grass calls a tribunal of his translators, Manheim is there, doyen of them all. Peter Handke, who became a friend while he was living in Paris, unravels the odd knot with Manheim over a coffee at La Coupole. "Handke's eclectic, he does a lot of miscellaneous reading," Manheim says. "You know there's a literary allusion, but you can't translate it right unless you know what period it comes from."

He prefers to work from the German, though "the state of lexicography in German is a translator's misery—there are far more new words every day and they think you can understand the words from their components." But the language is freer, he says. In French there are so many rules.

There is something French no one has asked him for yet. Manheim dives boyishly for his version of Georges Simenon's letters to his mother. "I would have loved to do Maigret," he says, as if the idea were a little wicked.

And Now the Designer Phone

by Nina Hyde

WASHINGTON—Oleg Cassini says he doesn't really like to talk on the phone. But that hasn't stopped him from getting into the designer telephone business.

Telephones are the newest way for fashion designers to ring in big bucks in the United States. With a change in Federal Trade Commission regulations and the breaking up of American Telephone & Telegraph's Bell divisions, the telephone has become a full-fledged, over-the-counter consumer product ripe for designer treatment, just like jeans and perfume.

"Sometimes the look of a marvelous apartment can be ruined by the telephone," says Oscar de la Renta, adding that comfort, as well as color, is the focus of his changes.

"There is no reason why a telephone shouldn't be attractive without being costly," says Bill Blass, who has designer phones in stainless steel and chrome.

Perry Ellis likes to watch his friends talk on the phone, particularly when there is a mirror nearby. "I can't tell you exactly what they do, but the combination of the phone and the mirror makes them do wonderful things," Ellis says. It's no surprise that several months ago, when Ellis was asked to design a new telephone, he created one within reach of a mirror.

Geoffrey Beene and Hubert de Givenchy also offer their own phone lines.

As for Cassini, his name will be carved in

expensive woods or painted on porcelain phones, though he said during a brief conversation by phone from Milan, "Some people have telephonitis, others are afraid of the phone. I really don't feel comfortable on the phone. I'd really rather talk to someone in person."

Speaking this month at the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas, where more than 200 exhibitors displayed phones, Alfred Franks, a vice president of American Bell Inc., predicted that 30 million phones would be leased or sold in the United States in 1983, and 10 million of them would be new units. Some of American Bell's phones look like Mickey Mouse, Pac Man, cigar boxes, candlesticks, bagels and even antique phones. None are designer phones, nor will they be anytime soon.

"We looked into it and decided it was not for us," says Michael Tarpey of American Bell Consumer Products. "It is a function of price. We would have to increase the price to pay the fee." Tarpey estimated that the increase for designer input would have been 10 to 20 percent.

But there is another side to the story. "Women of America have come to believe that designer clothes and products have quality and style," says Duffy Fankbender of Telephone Marketing Associates, licensing agents for designer telephones. He sees a potential market of 140 million residential telephones. "If designers get 2 to 5 percent of that market, that's not bad," insists Fankbender, who has a tie line to Blass, Ellis, Givenchy and De la Renta.

Fankbender expects to have his designer lines ready for next Christmas, with price tags starting at \$200.

Telephones are as personal as colognes or clothes and something we use every day. Why shouldn't they be attractively designed by designers? asks Larry Kifer, chairman of Technicom International, the company Beene designs for. Kifer expects Beene phones to retail from \$59.95 to \$199.

Even before American designers got busy with phone lines, two of the most aggressive European designers already were selling designer phones. Pierre Cardin introduced a line of a dozen phones, all embellished with his signature, more than a year ago. And for almost as long, Gucci has been selling a flat, sleek silver telephone with a silver signature stirrup on the receiver. The price tag: \$1,500. The New York store sold out of the 12 it had in stock, although the made-in-Italy phones "had many problems working here," according to a company spokeswoman. Corrected versions are due in Gucci shops soon, she says.

While some new phones may incorporate sound and security systems and advanced dials, the designers' concern is totally esthetic. "I tried to take the squareness away from the phone, to make the edges more round and the phone more sensual," says Beene. He approached the phone design in the same way that he worked on his perfume bottle—"as a sculptor that one handles," he explains.

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There's No Playing It Again, Sam

by Jeffrey Robinson

CASABLANCA, Morocco—Rick doesn't live here anymore.

Of all the gin-joints in all the towns in all the world, Ilsa walked into his. Eight reels later she flew out of his life with Laszlo. Rick strolled off into the airport mist. And Casablanca hasn't been the same since.

It's 40 years since director Michael Curtiz elegantly filmed Bogart and Ingrid Bergman and Paul Henreid and Sydney Greenstreet and Peter Love and Claude Rains and Dooley Wilson putting meaning into a cliché-ridden screenplay.

"How long did we have?"

"I didn't count the days."

"I did. Mostly I remember the last one. The wov finish. A guy standing on a station platform in the rain with a comical look on his face, because his insides had been kicked out."

Cult has seldom been made of better stuff.

Today, the Moroccan town of white houses is a metropolis of 1½ million people. It's a major port city with about as much charm as Marseilles, sans bouillabaisse. Once sparkling white, it's now flaking grey. Many of the streets still bear French names, even though most of the colonials left here 20 years ago.

This is a city like so many, struggling to keep its head above water late in the 20th century. The difference is that Casablanca has a past. Hollywood made sure of that. And even

though many of the people who were born here, raised here and have lived here all their lives can't honestly remember the 1942 film, everyone in America knows what Casablanca was like when Rick lived here.

In those days this was a town where you could buy anything: Someone's life, tickets to freedom, booze. If you were down on your luck and Rick liked you, he'd let you win at the roulette table in the back room of his Café Américain. Sam played it again, even though Rick told him never to play that song. And when anyone bothered to ask Rick how he came to be in a place like this, he'd say he came for the waters. He'd be reminded that he was in the middle of the desert and Rick would answer, "I was seriously misled." He must have been. The desert was as far away from those days as it is today—a few hundred miles to the southeast—and there are mineral water springs on the outskirts of town.

Of course the Café Américain was strictly the creation of the set designers at Warner Brothers Studios. And it was Central Casting that found the extras to wander the streets dressed as Arabs. Yet when Jack Warner asked Curtiz how real this all was, the director supposedly said to his boss, "The scenario isn't the exact truth, but we have the facts to prove it."

The screenplay was based on a play that never made it to Broadway called "Everybody Goes To Rick's." Hal Wallis produced the film, but Bogart and Bergman were not his

first choice for stars. He wanted Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. So they say.

The movie was done very much on a day-to-day basis, with the actors reciting their lines from scripts where the ink wasn't dry. In fact, they didn't even know the ending of the film until they shot it a few different ways. In one, Ilsa stays with Rick. The version that was released sends her away.

Timing for the release of the film couldn't have been better. Roosevelt and Churchill decided to meet at Casablanca and when the newsreels of that conference hit the movie houses, it was almost as if the State Department was working for Warner's publicity office. Then three Academy Awards fell Casablanca's way. Now, four decades later, it is one of the greatest cult films ever.

The Café Américain was supposed to have been somewhere in the middle of the Medina, the Arab quarter of the old city. But when you mention the nightclub to natives who remember those days, they shake their head and say no, they never heard of a place called Rick's. The Medina then, they say, was filled with brothels, and the best one was Chez Prosper, near the Marrakesh Gate. Then there was the Café du Grand Commerce at the bottom of the Rue du Commandant Provost. It was a place to buy anything: someone's life, tickets to freedom, booze, good kif. Girls only slightly more tarnished than the ones at Prosper's. But

Continued on page 8W



Three Cranologies, by Fernando Krahn

TRAVEL

What's Doing in London

by R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON — February is a nondescript sort of month, a time to rest up and pay up after the excesses of Christmas and the New Year and to await the magical renewal of spring. Maybe that's why the Romans made it our shortest month. But February does have its points: Mardi Gras in New Orleans and Carnival in Rio for revelers. Chinese New Year for gluttons. St. Valentine's Day for lovers young and old. It is also one of the best months of the year to visit London, especially if you like the visual arts, music and the theater — and you hate crowds.

This year you should head straight for the National Portrait Gallery, that often-overlooked museum tucked behind the National Gallery. Until March 20 it is showing a collection of 60 of Sir Anthony Van Dyck's sumptuous portraits assembled from collections in Britain, Western Europe, the Soviet Union and the United States. They demonstrate vividly why Van Dyck's work has been considered the unmatchable model for portraiture for more than three centuries.

From Trafalgar Square it's only a short walk to the Royal Academy in Piccadilly, which is engaged (through March 27) in a Herculean effort to rehabilitate the reputation of the Spanish painter Murillo, who for me (and I suspect, for many others) has always come under the heading of "worthy but boring." From Munich, from Washington, from Dresden, from Paris, from Texas and from all over Britain, but above all from the Prado in Madrid, the organizers have drawn 77 paintings and 23 drawings that show Murillo to have been an artist of much wider scope than suggested by the endless reworkings of the "Immaculate Conception" for which he is best known.

No point in garden-lovers visiting Kew or St. James's Park or Wisley this time of year, but the Victoria and Albert Museum has assembled a more-than-adequate substitute in the form of a tribute to Humphry Repton, the landscape gardener whose reputation in Britain is second only to that of Capability Brown. In a setting of trelliswork and garden ornaments the V & A is displaying watercolors, photographs and a selection of the red morocco volumes of "before" and "after" drawings with which Repton seduced his clients. Through Feb. 20.

February, March and April would also be good times to have a look at some of London's smaller museums, of which I would particularly recommend three. The Wallace Collection has been newly and spectacularly reinstalled in Hertford House, which rivals the Château de Chantilly in France for the variety of its contents: great French furniture; fine paintings by Titian ("Perseus and Andromeda," recently restored to its full glory), Rembrandt, Vermeer, Gainsborough, Boucher, Cima and others; plus snuff-boxes, enamels and armor.

The Dulwich College Picture Gallery in south London is a bit remote but rich in Dutch paintings. Kenwood House in Hampstead is as notable for one of Robert Adam's best rooms, the Library, as for two pictures in the Dining Room — one of the most famous of Rem-

brand's self-portraits and Vermeer's luminous "Guitar Player."

Those planning further ahead might want to take note of two coming events. Between late April and early July the Tate Gallery will offer "The Essential Cubism: Braque, Picasso and Their Friends, 1907-19." Between late November and late February, 1984, the Hayward will offer its long-awaited exploration of the Romanesque in England.

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, offers three performances early in February of Saint-Saëns' "Samson et Dalila" with Shirley Verret; try not to miss one of the eight performances of Mozart's "Magic Flute," with a stellar cast including Lucia Popp and Hermann Prey. At the same time, the English National Opera will be mounting its new production of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades," conducted by Mark Elder, a young Englishman with a feel for Russian music.

At the Royal Festival Hall on the South Bank, Daniel Barenboim and his Orchestra de Paris will do the four Brahms symphonies on Feb. 4 and 5; the fastidious French duo-pianists Katia and Mirabelle Labèque will play Gershwin and Joplin on the afternoon of Feb. 13; James Galway, the Irish flutist, will play the Mozart concerto with the Philharmonia on Feb. 27.

Notable concerts in the new Barbican Center in the City include a Feb. 8 recital by Jessye Norman and Geoffrey Parsons, and a Feb. 12 performance of Monteverdi's "Vespers of the Blessed Virgin."

Fanciers of Shakespeare will also want to visit the Barbican now that it is the London home of the Royal Shakespeare Company. February offerings include a brilliant "All's Well That Ends Well," with Peggy Ashcroft, "Henry IV: Parts I and II," and "The Winter's Tale."

The choice of items in the current repertory at the National Theater are a superbly idiomatic production of "Guys and Dolls," an innovative interpretation by Judi Dench in "The Importance of Being Earnest" and Brecht's savagely funny "Schweyk in the Second World War."

And in the West End, one can choose among Peter O'Toole's romp through Shaw's "Man and Superman," "Song and Dance," based on a pair of Andrew Lloyd Webber albums; and "The Real Thing," Tom Stoppard's witty and deeply felt play about adultery.

If you would care to join the English at ease during February, you might: Watch more than 8,000 dogs of 100 breeds or more compete for awards (and their handlers compete in eccentricity) at Cruft's Dog Show at the Earl's Court exhibition hall in west London between Feb. 11 and 13.

Shiver along with the mighty men of Oxford and Cambridge at their annual field hockey match at Lord's Cricket Ground on Feb. 22.

Visit, in the centenary of his death, the grave of Karl Marx in Highgate cemetery, a shrine for leftists.

Drink a jar or two with the lads in a snug pub such as Turk's Head (10 Motcomb Street, SW1) the Guinea (30 Bruton Place, W1; closed Saturday lunchtime and Sunday), the Scarsdale Arms (23a Edwards Square, W8) or the Winter

Mayflower (117 Rotherhithe Street, SE16, closed Sunday).

The best restaurant in London at the moment (a dangerous comment, inviting contention) is a small, understated rectangular room, filled with Klimt prints, near Christopher Wren's Chelsea Hospital. It is called La Tante Claire, and it is run by a near-genius named Pierre Koffmann, who has mastered the art of nouvelle cuisine without sending his customers home hungry. Among his masterpieces is a pig's foot stuffed with morels, a heavy peasant dish made light and delicate (68 Royal Hospital Road, SW3; tel: 352-6045; closed Saturday and Sunday).

The runner-up, in my view, is the Waterside Inn on the Thames at Bray, about 45 minutes west of London. An enchantingly pretty place, with weeping willows and the serene river outside the window, it is also the setting for the fine cooking of Michel Roux, whose brother, Albert, cooks at Le Gavroche in town. Wonderful scallops and hare (Ferry Road, Bray, Berkshire; tel: 0628-20691; closed on Sunday evenings).

A third festive choice might be the restaurant in the Tate Gallery, which offers (at lunch only, Monday through Saturday) savory English cooking and a dazzling wine list at bargain-basement prices. The bill will depend on the wines, and the temptations are great, but where else will you find 1964 Cheval Blanc for £29.50 (\$46) or 1976 Bonnes Mares from Clair-Dau for a mere £18? (Tate Gallery Restaurant, tel: 834-6754.) Recent specialties in a changing menu were sea trout Elizabeth (in white wine with tomato and prawns) and roast pheasant.

Among hotels, the Connaught, Claridge's, the Dorchester, the Savoy and the Berkeley are too well known to require recommendation here. Their cheapest rooms start at £75. But perhaps you are looking for something more intimate and hopefully a little bit less expensive. In that case, London is well-equipped to meet your needs. Here is a short list of atmospheric and well-kept hotels.

Blake's (33 Roland Gardens, SW7; tel: 370-6701; from £78 double), with elegant contemporary decor behind a Victorian facade; 11 Cadogan Gardens (SW3; tel: 730-3426; £59 double), a happily converted Victorian townhouse in Belgravia, whose address is also its name; Goring (15 Beeton Place, Grosvenor Gardens, SW1; tel: 834-8211; from £45), a comfortable, conveniently located stopping place; Ebury Court (26 Ebury Street, SW1; tel: 730-8147; from £24 to £45, some with private bathrooms), a tiny, unpretentious and charming hotel, next door to an excellent wine bar.

Weekend in the country? If you can get in, Gravetye Manor (tel: 0342-810567) near East Grinstead, West Sussex, about 30 miles south of London, is the perfect place to bundle up for walks in the woods surrounding the Elizabethan manor house, sit by the fire in warmly paneled rooms and eat the copious and well-realized cuisine of Alan Garth. Peter Herbert, the owner, is a kind and most discreet host and a wine connoisseur. Trains run to East Grinstead. Dinner with a good bottle of wine will cost about £35; and the same amount will procure a princely bedroom.

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Four letters meaning two-for-one

(See bottom of the page for answer)

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A drawing of a plan for an 'aerial railroad'—balloons.

Up, Up, Up the Swiss Alps

by Mavis Guinand

UCERNE, Switzerland — "There I was at 9,000 feet, toasting my boots on the radiator, riding up to the slopes in commuter comfort..." could be the beginning of any Swiss ski yarn. For most skiers, the smooth electric trains that reach into the Alps through 671 tunnels and over 6,000 bridges just make the Swiss scenery tick nicely. Their very smoothness hides the tough-and-go feat of building these 3,450 miles of track, more than a third of it narrow-gauge, privately owned and—at times—almost vertical.

Yet, as railways go, Switzerland isn't a late starter. American railways were almost to Chicago, before the Swiss acquired a 14-mile railway from Zurich to Baden. The next year, 1848, after a 25-day civil war, Switzerland had united under a new constitution and incidentally rid itself of 400 customs barriers. Robert Stephenson was called in for advice on a national railway. As the assistant of his father he had helped solved the technical problems of the world's first public transport system in England but convinced his contemporaries that what were regarded as insane speeds would not harm travelers or sour the milk of cows watching the fiery engine go by.

Stephenson's idea was to service major industrial centers. He also would have liked to run water-powered aerial tramways to the mountain tops; even the most sober railway project of the time reads like a chapter out of Jules Verne.

Switzerland was small, beautiful but not yet affluent. The government reluctantly abandoned the national railway plan. Random private railways flourished or went bankrupt. But as mileage extended, so did know-how. Swiss engineers learned to ease trains gently up and through high-stepped valleys. Spiral tunnels coiled around steep cliffs to gain a hundred feet at a time. Tracks looped back and forth along narrow ridges. Viaducts spanned the ravines. A nine-mile tunnel pierced the Gotthard in a north-south transalpine link. Builders coped with avalanches, icy water pockets, high temperatures or rotten rock with methods they found in no textbook. Tougher, more flexible locomotives and ingenious braking systems were developed.

The French touch in a plan to conquer the Jungfrau.

Brought by the new railways right to the mountains, mid-19th century tourists—some in conducted tours—proceeded on foot, mule or sedan chair to reach the view recommended in their Baedeker. The great Swiss engineering puzzle was how to get them more easily and in even greater numbers all the way to the top.

Friedrich Albrecht, an architect from Winterthur, designed passenger cabins towed by captive balloons along an aerial track. First accepted, his project was finally scrapped because no one could figure how to manage the balloons on a windy day.

Niklaus Riggenbach, a railroad engineer, dreamed "to make the mountains accessible to everyone." After he had taken out a French patent for a rack-and-pinion system, an American, Sylvester Marsh, thinking about the same lines, built the first cog-railway up Mount Washington, New Hampshire. Still, Riggenbach obtained the Rigi concession and, as his 54th birthday treat, drove a locomotive shaped much like an oversized bottle of pop from Vitznau to the terminal.

Though one disgruntled Cook's tourist found the smoke as bad as any in Leeds or Lancashire, during the first year of operation 60,000 visitors were carried up "with measured dignity" at 5 miles an hour. They would sometimes wait all day for the privilege.

On his tramp abroad, Mark Twain allowed the view was a "mighty prospect" but found the ride peculiar: "When it started abruptly down stairs, I caught my breath... I had shidden down balusters when I was a boy and thought nothing of it, but to slide down the balusters in a railway train is a thing to make one's flesh creep."

On improved cogwheel tracks, steam engines soon puffed up stiffer and stiffer gradients until, in 1888, tilted red cars climbed the 48 percent incline up Pilatus on the steepest rack-railway in the world. Though most railway stock except the Rigi fell below par, the most sensational bankruptcies could not cool mountain railway fever.

The sky was literally the limit. Conquering the highest summits became an inventive exercise. Maurice Kächlin had barely finished working on the Eiffel Tower when he filed a proposal to reach the top of the Jungfrau by an open cog-railway. The danger of avalanches led to an alternative project for four tunneled funiculars. Finally, Eduard Locher, who had invented the intricate double cog used on Pilatus, teamed up with Kächlin on an even-bolder scheme: pneumatic tourism. Locher proposed to drive two parallel tubes three meters wide straight to the peak. Passengers in cylindrical cars could then be dispatched up or down by compressed air. Locher estimated the travel time at 15 minutes.

In all seriousness, the government granted a concession. The projects were either satirized by cartoonists or criticized in the name of the environment, health or local interests—much like extreme highway or cableway plans today. The Times of London frowned and stated that the polar temperatures would freeze any operation. The Swiss Alpine Club protested. The thriving tourist trade in Interlaken worried that the clientele would leave because of the noise and polluted air. Many sincerely feared that travelers and workers would suffer from the height.

In the midst of the squabbles, a Zurich entrepreneur, Adolf Guyer-Zeller, came up with a simpler solution. Hitching on to the existing lines to Kleine Scheidegg, he planned a railway that would tunnel into the Eiger and the Monch toward two splendid viewpoints and come out on the glacier saddle below the Jungfrau. The plan preserved the site and cannyly financed itself as each section was opened to the tourist traffic. The government approved it with only two reservations: one, the effect of the high altitude on the human system; the other, the spiral elevator up the Jungfrau. The last has never been solved: The trouble is not how to get the tourists up but how to get them off in a hurry.

A 60-man medical expedition left for the Breithorn nearby. Most of the volunteers were heavily laden—seven were carried up in sedan chairs. At the start, halfway and at the top, doctors took their pulse rate. They concluded that neither the riders, lolling like passengers, nor the bearers showed ill effects.

Work started on the Jungfrubahn. Once the Eigergletscher station was inaugurated in style by top-hatted engineers, it became the base camp for the tunnel inside the Eiger. For the next 14 years, marooned for months in the snow, more than 300 men worked in shifts around the clock to drill through to Europe's highest railway station at 11,333 feet. Today tourists and skiers ride all the way to the Aletsch glacier on a six-mile railway, 80 percent of it in a tunnel that is separated by only a few feet of rock from the most daring climbers on the North Face.

Meantime, engineers were focusing on another famous peak. In the 1890s progress looked as if every Alp should have its own train. Since a meter-gauge railway had just reached Zermatt, the obvious thing was to continue to both the Gornergrat and the Matterhorn. Switzerland's rocky trademark was almost turned into an eyesore.

In 1891, the Journal de Genève released full details: a funicular up to the Schwarzwald, a rack-railway then following the ridge along the shoulder, then a funicular spiraled up to the summit all Alpine climbers want to scale. The reporter reckoned it would be far easier to put up buildings here than on the Jungfrau as the pitched sides of the Matterhorn shed all snow.

The report raised such a storm that the plan was hurriedly shelved. But it seemed imperative to build an electric cog railway to the Gornergrat. About 30,000 visitors now arrived in the summer in Zermatt and haggled for the 80 available mules.

Overcoming the usual local resistance from guides and porters, spurred on by a hotelkeeper, Alexander Seiler, the railway was approved. Karl Greulich, an engineer and veteran of the Gotthard, Oberland and Wengernalp railways, drove himself and 1,100 workers to complete it in two years. By 1898, the six-mile railway reached the end of the line. Only a few hundred meters were in a tunnel.

Funiculars—where the weight of the down-going car hoists the car coming up—solved the transport problem of 50 almost vertical reaches from 1877 to 1934. Forgotten for a time in favor of easier-to-build aerial cableways, tunneled funiculars are coming back in favor: These Alpine subways do not spoil the landscape and run in all weather.

For the mountain trains now must keep open the year round. Winter traffic doubles or triples that of the summer. The Davos-Paradise, 50 years old this winter, may have been the first built for the weekend skier. Older railways had to adapt by building avalanche barriers, galleries and snow-clearing devices.

The Swiss now cherish their railways—they celebrate their 50th, 75th and 100th anniversaries with glossy brochures and protest whenever road competition threatens to close secondary lines.

Besides riding the cozy trains to Swiss resorts, visitors can have a marvelous time exploring the railway section of the Lucerne Transport Museum. In its halls are the polished old-time engines and cars, many scale models as well as a reproduction of the ingenious ramp leading to the Gotthard Tunnel. A high spot is the simulator ride in an engine driver's cab. Swiss Transport Museum, Lidestrasse 5, Lucerne. From November through February, open 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays 10 to 5. From March through October, open from 9 to 6, including Sundays.

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Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	1982	High	Low	Close	12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	1982	High	Low	Close
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BUSINESS BRIEFS

AT&T Earnings Rose by 6.7%
In 1982 on Sales Jump of 12%

NEW YORK (AP) — American Telephone & Telegraph said Thursday its 1982 profit rose 6.7 percent from a year earlier to a record \$7.28 billion.

AT&T said the earnings came to \$8.40 a share, and compared with 1981 profit of \$6.82 billion, or \$8.47 a share, in 1981. The 0.8 percent drop in per-share earnings reflected an increase in the number of common shares outstanding. Revenue in 1982 climbed 12 percent to \$65.1 billion from \$58.1 billion a year earlier.

At the same time, AT&T's Western Electric Co. subsidiary, which makes telecommunications equipment, announced it will phase out operations at its Kearny, New Jersey, plant and to reduce operations at other facilities. As a result of the actions, AT&T said it took a one-time, after-tax charge of \$317.6 million against its 1982 earnings.

But AT&T said the charge was offset by net income of \$352.7 million, or 42 cents a share, that resulted from an accounting change related to deferred income taxes.

Canada Panel Clears Gas Exports

OTTAWA (Reuters) — Canada's National Energy Board said Thursday that it authorized 31,500 billion cubic feet of natural gas exports over 10 to 12 years, beginning in 1985.

The authorization, which double the volume of gas committed to exports, must be approved by the federal cabinet. The federal regulatory agency said the authorization includes a license for Dome Petroleum to export 2,280 billion cubic feet of liquefied natural gas to Japan over 15 years, beginning in 1986.

GM to Recall 21,000 Autoworkers

DETROIT (Combined Dispatches) — General Motors announced Thursday that it will call back to work more than 21,000 autoworkers in the United States in the next three months because of improved car sales.

The company cited "positive customer reaction" to the 11.9 percent financing being offered by GM and other U.S. automakers. GM car sales so far in January are up about 12 percent from a year earlier.

Meanwhile, Chrysler said it will rehire 1,100 employees in the United States to build rear-wheel drive cars. In addition, as many as 400 other clerical and administrative jobs will be filled, the company said.

BIS Sets Loan for Argentina

BASEL, Switzerland (Reuters) — The Bank for International Settlements announced a \$500 million loan for Argentina Thursday, the latest move in an international rescue operation for the country's ailing economy.

The bank said a group of its member central banks and the U.S. monetary authorities had backed it in making the bridging loan while Argentina arranges other financing, but it did not give further details.

IRIS to File a Bankruptcy Claim

WASHINGTON (IHT) — The International Reporting Information System, a private information gathering network, will file for bankruptcy Friday, its staff was told Thursday.

The only question, according to informed sources, was whether it would file for protection under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy act and continue to operate under a court's supervision, or under Chapter 7, which in effect means liquidation.

Company Notes

Klöckner-Werke's operating loss for the year ending Sept. 30, 1982, narrowed considerably from the 380 million Deutsche mark (\$157 million) loss the previous year, a company spokesman said without elaborating.

Sun Hing Kai Properties subsidiaries Sun Hing Kai Bermuda and Sun Hing Kai Finance have arranged to issue up to \$60 million of commercial paper.

Taiwan Power is expected to borrow \$100 million from Banque Nationale de Paris for a number of expansion projects. The loan, expected to be made final soon, will be the largest from a single French bank without the guarantee of Taiwan's finance authorities.

Norsk Data
Emphasizes
Its Software

(Continued from Page 11)

from the United Nations to supply a software institute in Beijing.

Mr. Skar is optimistic that Norsk Data will beat out International Business Machines this year for a contract, possibly totaling the equivalent of \$20 million to \$25 million, to automate Norway's social security system. The Norwegian parliament is to take up the matter at its spring session.

Looking to the future, Mr. Skar said that Norsk Data might become more extensively involved in telecommunications, pointing to the convergence of the computer and telephone businesses.

To facilitate trading of the company's shares in New York, Mr. Skar said Norsk Data last week applied for listing as an over-the-counter share there.

For Norsk Data's shares to be listed over the counter in the United States, an idea will have come full circle. Although Norsk Data was officially formed in 1967 by Mr. Skar and several other Norwegian engineers then in their 20s, the idea was conceived about 220 miles (355 kilometers) north-east of Wall Street at Smith's Tea House in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

There, in 1962, Karl Holberg, currently director of the electronics division of the Norwegian Defense Research Establishment, or NDRE, told Yngvar Lundh, a Norwegian studying at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that a Norwegian computer industry was possible.

Mr. Holberg recalled that Mr. Lundh and Mr. Skar later worked for him at the NDRE, where he joked, "I diverted 1.7 million kroner from a missile project to design Sam." Sam was the name of a digital missile simulator designed by Mr. Lundh that was essentially a computer. In 1967, Mr. Skar and a few other young engineers quit the NDRE to form Norsk Data, causing a mild public uproar because, Mr. Holberg said, "The situation in Norway wasn't like in the U.S. where young people went out and formed their own companies."

British Trade Surplus Grew in November

LONDON — The government reported Thursday that December trade was in surplus by £592 million (\$915 million).

The current account, which includes certain capital transfers plus trade in goods and services, was estimated at £822 million in December.

Reagan Tax Remark Disavowed

By Maureen Santini

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Surprised White House aides said Thursday they were "not seriously considering" President Ronald Reagan's suggestion that corporate income taxes be abolished, describing it as "just something he threw out."

Mr. Reagan, in a meeting with businessmen in Boston Wednesday, remarked off-the-cuff that the corporate tax is unfair to U.S. business and "there really isn't any justification for it."

His aides seemed taken aback. "We're not seriously considering it," said David R. Gergen, the president's assistant for communications.

"There's no study, there's no plan. It's just something he threw out," said Larry Speakes, the deputy press secretary. "It was nothing that had ever been discussed at the White House."

Mr. Reagan told reporters he did not plan to submit legislation to abolish the tax, but added: "I said it was something to study and look at."

Mr. Speakes said none of the White House staff who accompanied Mr. Reagan to Boston heard him make the suggestion during a public meeting with the Massachusetts High Tech Council, a group of high technology businesses.

Mr. Reagan's comments came at the end of a four-hour trip that included a tour of the Digital Equipment factory.

Mr. Reagan wound up at Millipore Corp., in Bedford, Massachusetts, for a meeting with the High Tech Council. He dropped his surprise suggestion at the end of the long session in a crowded room with an inadequate sound system.

Seated at a table with about 15 businessmen, the president said:

"I realize that there will be a great stirring and I'll probably kick myself for having said this, but when we are all going to have the courage to point out that in our tax structure the corporate tax is very hard to justify its existence."

Instead, he said, corporate profit should be distributed to stockholders in the form of dividends. The stockholders then would pay tax on the income.

Some business leaders have raised that suggestion in the past, contending the current system of levying a 46 percent tax on corporate profits and taxing dividends as well amounts to double taxation of corporations.

The Office of Management and Budget estimated last July that corporate income taxes would yield \$58.3 billion in the current fiscal year, ending next Sept. 30, and will account for 9 percent of all federal tax revenue. The corporate share of federal tax receipts has been declining in recent years.

The president said abolishing the corporate income tax would be "a net gain to the government all the way around if we would look at that instead of sticking with what is literally a myth about corporations and what the taxing policy should be."

After getting applause from the businessmen, the president joked: "I'll remember your applause when the press keeps questioning me for days now about that."

Dee d'Arbeloff, president of Millipore, a health technology firm, told Mr. Reagan the issue was under serious study by members of the American Business Council.

Reagan to Seek \$2 Billion Boost
In Loan Authority for Ex-Im Bank

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In his budget for fiscal 1984, President Ronald Reagan will propose beefing up the Export-Import Bank, the government agency that aids U.S. exporters by making loans to foreign purchasers of U.S. goods.

According to administration officials, Mr. Reagan will ask for an additional \$2 billion in loan-guarantee authority for the bank and may seek \$2.7 billion more in the bank's direct lending authority.

The president's decision to bolster the agency — and other trade actions he is expected to take later — signals victory for those in the Cabinet who want to spur job creation and economic recovery through greater government support of exports.

"One out of every five jobs in our country depends on trade," Mr. Reagan said in Tuesday night's State of the Union address, giving a ringing endorsement to trade liberalization and declaring that the United States must "lead the way toward freer trade."

Trade expansionists in the Cabinet led by U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige were at odds with forces led by budget director David A. Stockman, who urged cutbacks in Export-Import Bank funding and other export aids to reduce budget deficits.

The Stockman forces also argued that reduced subsidies to business would show an evenhandedness while the administration is trimming outlays to the poor.

This year the president has given the nod to the export faction. In addition to more support for the bank, he said he would:

- Propose legislation giving new trade negotiating authority covering liberalization in services, investment and high technology.
- Strengthen the organization of trade agencies. The administration is considering merging the International Trade Administration of the Commerce Department with Executive Office of the U.S. Trade Representative in an effort to streamline trade functions.
- Seek changes in domestic laws, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, that make exporting more difficult.

"The president has discovered the importance of exports to economic recovery," said Ray Garcia, former president of the Coalition for Employment Through Exports and now an executive of Rockwell International.

Added Brookings Senior Fellow Lawrence B. Krause: "The president, seeing the Democratic Party turn protectionist, is now drawing a distinction between himself and his possible Democratic challengers. By acting to boost exports he has something with which he can respond to the calls for protection."

In giving greater support to the Ex-Im Bank, the president is expected to recommend a \$10 billion loan-guarantee authority for fiscal 1984 that begins next Oct. 1, compared with \$8 billion the president sought in the 1983 budget.

The president is expected to recommend the same direct lending authority as he proposed last year — \$3.8 billion. But officials said Mr. Reagan will request an additional standby authority of \$2.7 billion for use to counter foreign export financing practices that Washington considers unfair.

Japanese to Allow
Zero Eurobonds

Reuters

TOKYO — The Japanese Finance Ministry plans to lift its ban on the sale of zero-coupon bonds in Japan next Tuesday, barring unforeseen events such as violent fluctuations in the yen's exchange rate, ministry sources said Thursday.

After the ban is lifted sales of the bonds, issued mainly on the Euro-market, will be subject to restrictions on purchases by Japanese investors, they said.

In London Thursday, the prices on zero-coupon bonds were sharply higher in relatively active trading following the announcement.

Zero issues gained as much as 1½ point before falling back on profit-taking to show net gains of between one and 1½ points.

The Japanese sources said that sales of the bonds in Japan will be less than one third of any issue and that sales of an issue by Japanese securities firms will be limited to 10 percent of the issue's total.

Also, Japanese securities firms will not be allowed to take a zero-coupon bond from secondary markets overseas within six months of its primary issue, the sources said. The ministry need not formally

announce the lifting of the ban but will merely inform representatives of securities firms of a change in its administrative guidance, they said.

A zero-coupon bond pays no interest. It is issued at a fraction of its par value and at maturity is redeemed at full price. Early in 1982, issues of zeros by top-quality U.S. corporations were being brought to market at a hectic clip, with much of the paper ending up in Japan.

The ban was imposed March 3, 1982, after the face-value of sales in Japan of zero-coupon bonds in the previous two months reached \$1.10 billion, the sources said.

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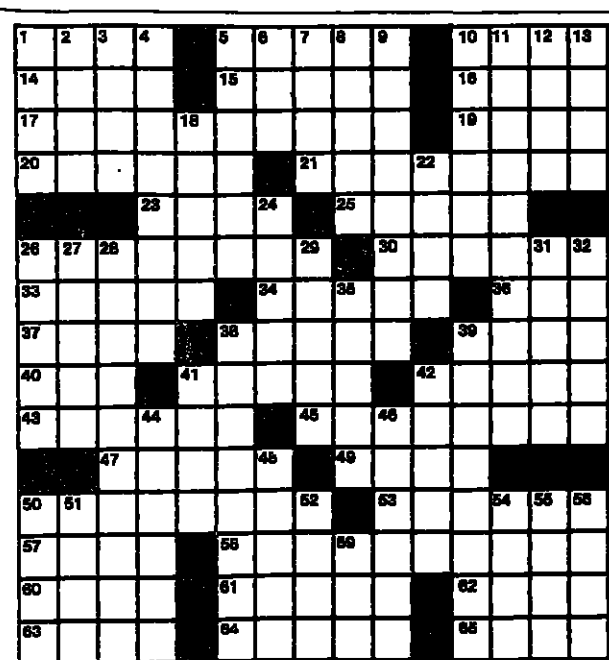
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37 Numerical
38 Prefix
41 Slots spot, for
42 Hold back
43 Prepared to
44 Bagefactor
45 Lower-class
46 Roman
47 Shoot a scene
48 Ending with
49 Mama's
50 Imperative
51 Chemistry
52 Nobelist, 1934
53 Letters for a
54 Gob

WEATHER

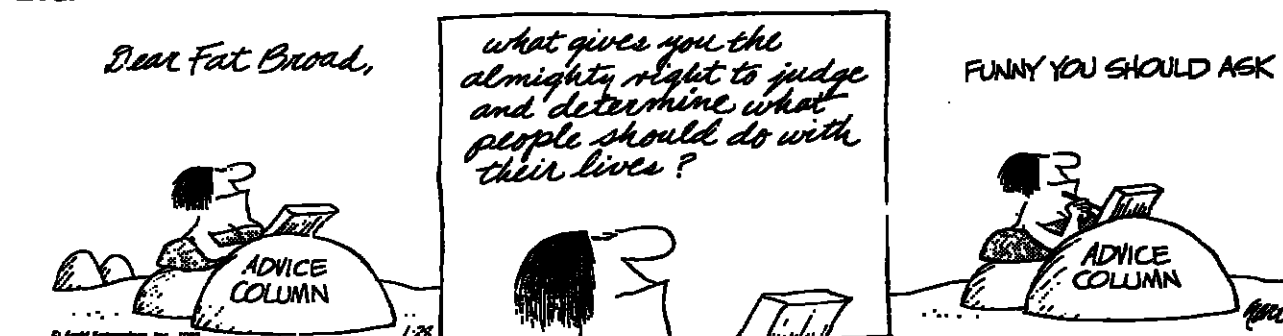
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALABAMA	16	41	10	Fair	13
ALASKA	16	41	10	Fair	13
ARIZONA	16	41	10	Fair	13
ARKANSAS	16	41	10	Fair	13
CALIFORNIA	16	41	10	Fair	13
COLORADO	16	41	10	Fair	13
CONNECTICUT	16	41	10	Fair	13
DELAWARE	16	41	10	Fair	13
FLORIDA	16	41	10	Fair	13
GEORGIA	16	41	10	Fair	13
ILLINOIS	16	41	10	Fair	13
INDIANA	16	41	10	Fair	13
IOWA	16	41	10	Fair	13
KANSAS	16	41	10	Fair	13
KENTUCKY	16	41	10	Fair	13
LOUISIANA	16	41	10	Fair	13
MAINE	16	41	10	Fair	13
MARYLAND	16	41	10	Fair	13
MASSACHUSETTS	16	41	10	Fair	13
MICHIGAN	16	41	10	Fair	13
MINNESOTA	16	41	10	Fair	13
MISSISSIPPI	16	41	10	Fair	13
MISSOURI	16	41	10	Fair	13
MONTANA	16	41	10	Fair	13
NEBRASKA	16	41	10	Fair	13
NEVADA	16	41	10	Fair	13
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16	41	10	Fair	13
NEW JERSEY	16	41	10	Fair	13
NEW MEXICO	16	41	10	Fair	13
NEW YORK	16	41	10	Fair	13
NORTH CAROLINA	16	41	10	Fair	13
NORTH DAKOTA	16	41	10	Fair	13
OHIO	16	41	10	Fair	13
OKLAHOMA	16	41	10	Fair	13
OREGON	16	41	10	Fair	13
PENNSYLVANIA	16	41	10	Fair	13
RHODE ISLAND	16	41	10	Fair	13
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	41	10	Fair	13
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	41	10	Fair	13
TENNESSEE	16	41	10	Fair	13
TEXAS	16	41	10	Fair	13
UTAH	16	41	10	Fair	13
VERMONT	16	41	10	Fair	13
VIRGINIA	16	41	10	Fair	13
WASHINGTON	16	41	10	Fair	13
WEST VIRGINIA	16	41	10	Fair	13
WISCONSIN	16	41	10	Fair	13
WYOMING	16	41	10	Fair	13

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



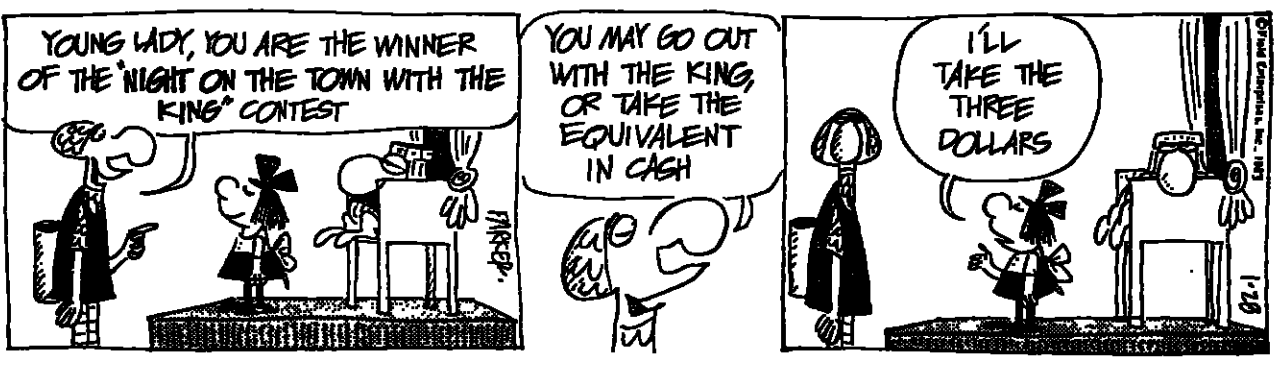
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GULEN

SYNIO

YURNUL

TOOLEC

Answer: "GULEN" (GULEN)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HOIST WIPED KOSHER CURFEW

Answer: What some dreamboats end up as—SHIPWRECKS

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de la

هكذا من النحل

DENNIS THE MENACE

by Dennis the Menace

DO SHIPS SINK VERY OFTEN?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "GULEN" (GULEN)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HOIST WIPED KOSHER CURFEW

Answer: What some dreamboats end up as—SHIPWRECKS

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de la

هكذا من النحل

Gina doesn't have any sisters. Just two big brothers and the baby... and she's turnin' into a boy, too.

BOOKS

THE EMPEROR AND THE ACTRESS
The Love Story of Emperor Franz Josef
and Katharina Schratt

By Joan Haslip. 284 pp. \$17.95.

Dial/Doubleday, Garden City, New York, N.Y. 11530.

Reviewed by Audrey C. Foote

DESPITE the piquant title, Joan Haslip's "The Emperor and the Actress" is not a *strudel-mit-schlag* romance but an intelligent popular biography of three remarkable people in the last years of the Hapsburg Empire. Society sparkled still, but by the time of his Diamond Jubilee in 1908, Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary had lost almost everything that mattered to him. His armies had been driven out of his lands in Italy and Germany, and he had been forced to grant virtual autonomy to Hungary. What remained of the six-century-old empire was a restive assortment of Germans, Poles, Magyars, Czechs and Slovenes. They had been held together by policies like that of his former minister, Count Taaffe: "Keep all the nationalities in a balanced state of dissatisfaction." But dissatisfaction led to dismemberment, and only his death in 1916 spared Franz Josef the fireworks of a Hapsburg *Götterdämmerung*.

By 1908, moreover, the emperor's charming but only son, Crown Prince Rudolf, was long dead, by his own hand and with a murdered mistress, at Mayerling. His most gifted brother, Maximilian (the subject of another book by Haslip) had been assassinated by a Mexican firing squad. In 1898 the Empress Elisabeth was stabbed by an Italian anarchist, ending her beauty, her bravery, her melancholy and her compulsive wanderings, but not her neglected husband's adulation of her. For all these deaths and land losses Franz Josef could believe himself in part responsible. Finally he had even alienated his nephew and heir by rigidly opposing the prince's choice of a bride. The compromise, a morganatic marriage, embittered everyone. Some years later the emperor was to answer coolly, "Do as you please," when Franz Ferdinand expressed misgivings about his scheduled trip to Sarajevo.

Despite the jewels plucked or fallen from his crown, the emperor had three gems still to console him, his city, his people and Katharina Schratt. To the extent he had earned them, it was not by war or even diplomacy, the weapons of his youth, but by drudgery at his desk, tact, generosity and stiff courtesy.

Even by his white hairs, the imperial city of Vienna, however turbulent the empire or the country, was at its splendid zenith. His people, forgiving him his youthful cruel autocracy, welcomed his mild paternal figure, parallel to the monarch on the British throne who had already celebrated her Diamond Jubilee. But he had mellowed as Victoria toughened; her tart letters are one of the pleasures of this book. His main consolation though was Katharina Schratt, the adorable warm-hearted actress, who with her loving letters, March violets, useful presents and rare but precious visits still provided what historian Edward Crankshaw calls

Among those mysteries are the nature of the shock that so alienated the emperor from the most devoted of husbands, and the explanation for his extreme indulgence for her neglect, as a wife and as a queen. What drew the proud emperor to the actress so that she called her her "adopted sister," treated her like a daughter, and with Franz Josef always referred to her as "The Friend"? And of course what was the relationship between the emperor and Schratt? It seems likely that she was not his mistress, yet neither was he merely the "fatherly friend" he calls himself in his letters. Haslip suggests a platonic romance, an *amitie amoureuse*. This seems supported by contemporary opinion, Elisabeth's magnanimity, Schratt's independence, and most particularly by the emperor's devotion to his duty and his noble sense of a courtly love affair emerges in his letters (hers were destroyed) and nowhere more touchingly than in a letter written in anticipation of a walk with her in the snowy gardens of Schönbrunn Palace: "Perhaps the ground will be sufficiently slippery to permit me to hold your arm."

Audrey C. Foote, a critic and translator living in Washington, wrote this review for *The Washington Post*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A MAN who a decade ago was widely thought to be the world's best player is not as much in the limelight as he used to be. Benito Garozzo of Rome is still a formidable performer, but with the

The opening lead was the club queen, an attempt to cut down ruffs. The declarer was Ken Bercuson of Washington, and he now proceeded to get the better of his famous opponent. He began by winning with the king in dummy and leading a diamond. East put up the ace and played another trump, and Bercuson won with the nine in the closed hand.

A heart was led, and when West won with the king he was in some difficulty. He led the spade queen, and South won with the ace and led a club to the jack.

The heart queen was led, and South threw a spade, conceding a trick to the ace. A heart was returned, and dummy won with the ten in this position:

NORTH (D)				EAST			
♠	10	7	3	♠	7	3	2
♥	Q	J	10	♥	Q	J	10
♦	Q	10	9	♦	Q	10	9
♣	Q	10	9	♣	Q	10	9

West led the club queen.

disappearance of the great Italian Blue Team his chance of adding to his vast collection of world titles is quite small.

Garozzo competed in the Fall Nationals in Minneapolis; on the diagrammed deal from the Blue Ribbon Pairs, he ventured a close double that backfired.

As West, he had overcalled two hearts, and eventually doubled three clubs, an optimistic use of a cooperative double that his partner chose to pass. A retreat to three hearts would have done no good, for North would have doubled and collected 500 points.

When the heart jack was led from dummy, East ruffed and South overruled. Now Bercuson played the diamond king followed by the jack. It did not matter who had the diamond queen, for dummy had to score the last two tricks.

Bercuson had 670 and a top score. His famous opponent had a bottom — not by any means his first in a lifetime of bidding adventures.

Bryant Dies
College Football

Race Fans Down

Transition

